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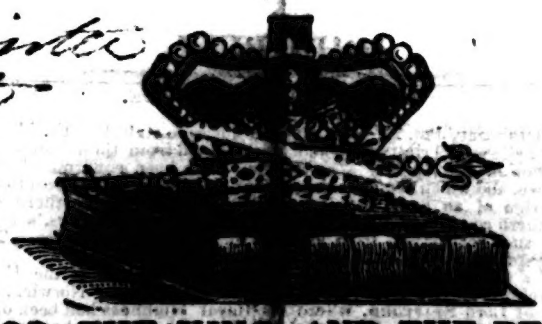

JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING AND THE PEOPLE!"

VOL. VIII.—No. 372. MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1828. Price 7d.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

We have been moderately supplied with Wheat and Flour since Monday; the trade is, however, dull, and the middling and ordinary sorts are very difficult of disposal, of which some quantity still remains unsold. Barley, Beans, and Pease, sell on quite as good terms, and Oats, from the shortness of the arrival, fully support our last quotation, but the trade on the whole is in a very dull state. In other articles no variation worth notice.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN on board Ship, as under.

	s.		s.		s.		s.
Wheat, Essex Red, new	40	a	44	White	40	a	43
Fine	47	a	52	Boilers	45	a	46
White	44	a	50	Small Beans	46	a	50
Fine	52	a	58	Fine	—	a	—
Superfine	58	a	60	Tick Beans	35	a	42
Rye	30	a	33	Old	48	a	56
Barley	26	a	29	Feed Oats	19	a	21
Fine	30	a	34	Fine	22	a	23
Malt	50	a	58	Poland	20	a	23
Fine	60	a	62	Fine	24	a	26
Hog Pease	37	a	39	Potatoe	26	a	28
Maple	38	a	40	Fine	29	a	30

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Jan. 28.

We had a fair supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk fresh in this morning, and a large arrival of Flour (16676 sacks), but still fine dry samples of new as well as old Wheat fully maintained the prices of this day week, while the middling qualities were extremely dull, owing to their rough and damp condition. Malting Barley fully supported our last currency of 35s. per quarter for the finest samples. Beans and Pease were brisk sale at our last quotations, and the former may be quoted a trifle dearer. Oats continue to be a drug on the market, and last Monday's prices are with difficulty maintained.

	s.		s.		s.		s.
Wheat, Kent and Essex	50	a	62	Grey Pease	39	a	41
Ditto, Suffolk	50	a	60	Maple	—	a	—
Ditto, Norfolk	45	a	48	Tick Beans	36	a	38
Rye	30	a	32	—— Old	—	a	—
Barley	30	a	54	Small ditto	40	a	44
Ditto, Malting	32	a	35	—— —— Old	—	a	—
Malt	56	a	62	Oats, Potatoe	26	a	30
White Pease	36	a	38	—— Poland	24	a	29
—— Boilers	40	a	44	—— Feed	16	a	20

IMPORTS OF THE LAST WEEK—Quarters.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans	Pease	Flour
English	4620	7649	7077	3192	—	1800	1231	16676
Irish	1054	—	—	7200	—	—	—	sacks
Foreign	—	—	—	—	—	410	—	—

PRICE of FLOUR.

Town made Flour	℔ sack	45s	to 50s
Ditto ditto Seconds		40s	to 45s
Essex and Suffolk Flour ℔ sack, on board Ship		38s	to 45s
Norfolk and Stockton ditto		35s	to 40s

Bran.. 9s 0d to 10s 0d ℔ Quarter——Fine Pollard... 18s to 22s ℔ Quarter

PRICE OF BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 9d. for the 4lb. Loaf—there are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence below that rate.

PRICE OF HOPS—(℔ Cwt.)

	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Kent Pockets	4	4	a	4	16	a	6	0	Kent Bags	3	12	a	4	6	a	5	0
Sussex Pockets	3	18	a	4	4	a	4	10	Sussex Bags	3	3	a	3	10	a	3	15
Essex Pockets	4	0	a	4	10	a	5	0	Essex Bags	3	10	a	4	4	a	4	10
Farnham, fine	7	10	a	8	8				Seconds	6	0	a	7	0			

PRICES OF HAMS, TONGUES, BACON, PORK, AND LARD.

HAMS.	s	d		s	d
Irish York Cut	Cwt 50	0	a	56	0
Westphalian	bd 56	0	a	70	0
York—Small and Large	70	0	a	90	0
TONGUES—Pigs	40	0	a	—	0
Tongues, Ox and Cow (each)	3	0	a	3	6

BACON.	s	d		s	d
New Belfast Middles	Cwt 50	0	a	52	0
—— Waterford Sides	48	0	a	50	0
PORK—Berwick cut	46	0	a	52	0
—— Middles, tierces	52	0	a	55	0
LARD—Bladders	cwt 66	0	a	68	0

PRICE OF BUTTER.

Dorset	℔ Firk 50s 0d	a	52s 0d
Cambridge	48s 0d	a	54s 0d
York	46s 0d	a	50s 0d
Cork	℔ Cwt. 80s 0d	a	82s 0d
Dublin and Limerick	76s 0d	a	80s 0d
Holland & Fries. gras.	98s 0d	a	104s 0d

FRESH BUTTER—Best Epping ℔ lb. Retail, 20d.

PRICE OF CHEESE—(℔ Cwt.)

Double Gloucester	66s 0d	a	70s 0d
Single ditto	64s 0d	a	70s 0d
Cheshire	50s 0d	a	80s 0d
Derby	70s 0d	a	80s 0d
Foreign—Edam	44s 0d	a	48s 0d
—— Gouda	42s 0d	a	45s 0d

PRICES OF SEEDS.

English Red Clover Seed	℔ cwt.	44	a 56	Coriander New	—s. —s.	14	a 16
—— White		63	a 78	Sainfoin	℔ qr.	40	a 48
Foreign ditto Red		48	a 56	Rye Grass New	—s —s. Old	32	a 42
—— White		45	a 56	Pacey ditto	—.— —.—	—	a —
New Trefoil		24	a 40	Linseed for feeding		46	a 50
—— fine		—	a 42	—— for crushing		36	a 40
New Rib Grass		28	a 35	Canary Seed		62	a 68
—— fine		—	a 40	White Mustard Seed	℔ bsl	8	a 9
Hemp Seed		50	a 70	Brown ditto		10	a 13
English Carraway Seed		38	a 44	Turnip Seeds, Wht. Rounds		26	a 34
Foreign ditto		—	a 42	—— Green and Red		—	a 34
				Tares, old, 6s a 7s. 0d.—Fine		7s6	a 8s6

Rape Seed...℔ last, ..£21 a £26 a £—

PRICE OF POTATOES ℔ Ton.

Kidneys	£4	0	to 0	0		
Scotch Reds	3	0	to 3	10		
Marsh Champions	£3	10	to 4	0		
Oxnobles and Shaws	2	10	to 3	0		

SMITHFIELD MARKET, Monday, Jan. 28.

Our Beef Trade is very firm at 4s. 8d. to 5s. per stone, for the best young Scots, &c.; and in Mutton, prime young Downs bear a similar quotation, inferior and coarser Mutton and Beef fetches 3s. 6d. to 5s. per stone. In the Veal trade prime young Calves reach 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone, and the coarser and larger meat, is 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. The Pork trade presents a very firm appearance, and Dairy fed Porkers are quoted at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone. Coarser and larger meat is 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per stone.

PRICES OF MEAT, &c. AT SMITHFIELD,
Stone of 8lb., to sink the Offal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.	s.	d		s.	d
Beef	4	0	a	4	10
Mutton	3	4	a	4	8
Veal	4	8	a	6	0
Pork	4	0	a	5	8
Lamb	0	0	a	0	0

Head of Cattle this day.

Beasts	454	Pigs	90
Sheep, &c.	2730	Calves	137

Prices of Hay and Straw.

Hay	65s	a	95s
Clover	80s	a	110s
Straw	28s	a	33s

ST. JAMES'S.

Hay	78s	a	105s
Clover	95s	a	115s
Straw	30s	a	42s

MONDAY, Jan. 28.	s.	d		s.	d
Beef	4	0	a	5	0
Mutton	4	0	a	5	0
Veal	5	6	a	7	0
Pork	4	6	a	6	6
Lamb	0	0	a	0	0

Head of Cattle this day.

Beasts	2354	Pigs	140
Sheep, &c.	16,260	Calves	126

Prices of Hay and Straw.

Hay	70s	a	95s
Clover	80s	a	110s
Straw	28s	a	33s

WHITECHAPEL—Friday.

Hay	72s	a	100s
Clover	90s	a	120s
Straw	28s	a	35s

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)—FRIDAY.

Beef	℔ Stone.	2s 8d	a 4s 0d	Veal	℔ Stone.	4s 8d	a 6s 0d
Mutton		2s 8d	a 4s 0d	Pork		4s 0d	a 5s 8d

RAW HIDES, ℔ Stone of 8lb.

	s.	d		s.	d
Best Heifers and Steers	3	0	a	3	4
Middling	2	6	a	2	9
Ordinary	2	0	a	2	3
Market Calf—each	7	0	a	0	0
Sheep Skins—Downs	2	3	a	3	0
—— Polls	4	0	a	5	0
Lambs	0	0	a	0	0

PRICE OF CANDLES.

The price of good Store Candles in the retail shops, is as follows:—Candles, per dozen, 7s 0d—Moulds, per dozen, 8s 6d

PRICES OF SPIRITS AND WINES.—(In Bond.)

SPIRITS.	£	s.	d		£	s.	d.
Brandy, Cognac Imp. gal.	3	9	a	4	3		
—— Bourdeaux	2	4	a	2	6		
Geneva	2	10	a	2	11		
Rum, Jamaica, 14 a 20 OP.	3	4	a	3	6		
—— 22 30 upwds.	3	9	a	4	9		
—, Demerara 10 a 30 OP	2	8	a	3	0		
—— 30 upwds.	3	2	a	3	6		
—, Leeward Island	2	3	a	3	10		
WINES.—(In Bond)	£			£			
Cape Madeira ℔ pipe 110 galls.	11	a	18				
—— Red	110	....	18	a	26		
Superior Port	138	....	44	a	46		
Good			28	a	34		
Inferior			23	a	27		
Lisbon	140	....	26	a	32		
Bucellas	140	....	42	a	52		
Sherry	30	....	26	a	60		

Mountain	126	....	25	a	40			
Calcavella	140	....	34	a	36			
Spanish Red	25	....	12	a	20			
Benecarlo	112	....	8	a	12			
Bronti			15	a	16			
Teneriffe	120	....	20	a	25			
—— Cargo			12	a	14			
Madeira Direct	110	....	17	a	18			
—— Lon. parti			45	a	60			
—— West India			40	a	62			
—— East India			45	a	78			
Rock			20	a	70			
Claret—1 growth	56	....	44	a	48			
—— 2 3			26	a	40			
—— Cargo			4	a	£			
French White			16	a	36			
—— Cargo			4	a	8			

BRITISH SPIRITS.	s	d		s	d
British Raw Proof	gall. 10	3	—	0	
Irish and Scotch	10	8	—	0	
Wine 54 ℔ ct. O. P.	gall. 20	6	—	0	
Gin 22 under		8	10	—	0

PRICE OF OILS

	£	s		£	s
Cocoa Nut	℔ cwt 1	8	a	1	10
Palm African	1	8	a	0	0
Olive Gallipoli 252 galls	52	0	a	53	0
Calcia, Genoa & Provence	50	0	a	70	0
Barbary	45	0	a	—	0
Lucca, in jars of 24 galls.	6	6	a	6	10
Florence	half chests 1	1	a	1	2
Linseed	℔ cwt. 1	1	7d	0	0
Rape, brown	1	15	0d	0	0
—— pale	1	17	a	37s	6

FISH OILS.

℔ IMPERIAL TUN.	£	s		£	s
Cod, Newfoundland	23	10	a	—	0
Pilchard	—	0	a	—	0
Seal, brown	23	0	a	—	0
—— pale	25	0	a	—	0
Whale, Greenland	22	0	a	22	10
Southern Fishery	28	0	a	—	0
Cape and N. S. W.	25	0	a	—	0
Sperm	82	0	a	—	0
Head Matter	88	0	a	—	0

PRICES OF TEA—(℔ lb.)

	s	d		s	d
Bohea, common good	1	5½	a	1	7½
Congou, common	2	1½	a	2	2½
—— middling	2	3	a	2	6
—— good and fine	2	7	a	3	3
Hyson Skin	2	3½	a	3	9
Campoi, good and fine	2	5	a	3	6
Souchong, good and fine	2	11	a	4	7
Twankay and Bloom	2	2½	a	3	6
Hyson, mid., good & fine	4	4	a	5	2
Gunpowder	4	5	a	5	4

CURRENT PRICES OF SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND GINGER.

SUGAR.	s.		s.	
Barbados fine	68	a	70	
—— Mid. and soft	62	a	67	
Mauritius	53	a	65	
Jamaica fine	70	a	71	
St. Vinc. brow.	59	a	60	
St. Kitts good.	61	a	63	
M. Serra mid	65	a	67	
Havannah, white	45	a	49	
—brn. 33s 34s yell. 35s			37	
Molasses	—s 6d	a	25s 6d	

COFFEE—In Bond. Cwt.	s.		s.	
Dem. and Berb.				
—Middling	63	a	69	
—Good ditto	71	a	80	
—Ord. & broken	37	a	46	
Jamaica ord.	34	a	38	
—— good ord.	38	a	48	
—— fine ord.	47	a	52	
E. India, Mocha	66	a	100	
St. Domingo	37	a	39	
Brazil	37	a	42	

COCOA.—In Bond. (℔ cwt.)	s.		s.	
Grenada	30	a	70	
Trinadad	30	a	56	
West India	30	a	56	
Brazil	28	a	30	
GINGER.				
Jamaica white	80	a	100	
—fine & large	110	a	180	
Malabar bd.	22	a	—	
East India	19	a	20	

SPICES, &c.—In Bond.

Nutmegs bd. lb	2	6	a	3	10	Pepper	0	3	a	0	4	Cinnamon lb	6	7	a	6	9
Cloves	1s 2d	2	3	a	3	6	White	1	3	a	1	9	2nd 3d & 4th	2	6	a	5	9
Mace		4	6	a	5	6	Cayenne	2	6	a	3	6	Pimento	0	8	a	0	9

CURRENT PRICE OF TOBACCO—(℔ lb.) In Bond.

MARYLAND.	d		d
Scrubs	4	a	5
Brown and Leafy	4	a	5½
Coloury and yellow	6	a	12
Fine yellow	15	a	18
Turkey	0	a	0
East India	2	a	0
Kentucky	2½	a	4½
Fine Irish and Town Tr	5	a	6½

VIRGINIA.	d		d
Ordinary	2½	a	2½
Parts black	2½	a	3½
Middling black	3½	a	4
Rich sweet scent	4	a	4½
Fine long Leafy	3½	a	4½
Common ditto	2½	a	2½
Havannah	3s 6	5s 0	
Havannah Segars	8s	a	15s

DYE WOODS.

	£	s.		£	s.
Logwood Jamaica ℔ ton	£5	15	a 6	0	
—— Honduras	5	15	a 6	0	
—— St. Domingo	6	5	a 6	10	
—— Campeachy	7	5	a 7	10	
Fustic, Jamaica	℔ ton	7	0	a	7	0
—— Cuba		10	10	a	11	0
—— Spanish		6	15	a	7	0
—— Zante or Young		5	0	a	6	0

PRICES OF SILK—℔ lb.

ITALIAN THROWN.	s	d		s	d
Piedmont white	37	0	40	0	
Do. yell. slack	30	0	32	0	
Do. do. hard	31	0	33	0	
Bergam	27	6	32	6	
Milan	27	0	31	6	
Modena	22	0	24	6	

RAW.	s	d		s	d
Novi white	25	0	28	0	
Fossenbrone	22	0	24	6	
Ancona	20	0	21	0	
Bergam, Milan	20	6	23	0	
Naples or Roy.	20	6	23	0	
Reggio, Girella	10	0	11	0	

	s	d		s	d
Apalto, Messina	8	0	10	0	
Brutia (Turk.)	14	0	14	6	
Italian Waste	3	0	4	0	
INDIA.—(In Bond.)					
China Taysam	15	9	17	0	
Bengal	14	1	2s	4	
Ditto Persian	9	7	10	0	

PRICE OF COTTON WOOL—(℔ lb)—Bond.

	s	d		s	d
Bengal bd. lb	0	3½	a	0	4½
Madras	0	4	a	0	5½
Surat	0	3½	a	0	5
Bourbon	0	8	a	0	11
Georgia Bowed	0	5½	a	0	6½
—— Sea Island	0	0	a	0	0
—— Stained	0	0	a	0	0
New Orleans	0	6	a	0	7½
Pernams	0	5½	a	0	9
Maranhams bd. lb	0	7½	a	0	9
Bahias	0	7½	a	0	8
Paras	0	7	a	0	7½
Demerara and Berbice	0	7	a	0	8½
Com. West India	0	5½	a	0	6½
Carriacou and Grenada	0	6	a	0	7
Carthagena	0	0	a	0	0
Egyptian	0	7	a	0	8
Smyrna	nominal				

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WOOLS.

	s	d		s	d
Saxony Electorial lb	4	6	a	8	0
—— 1st sort	3	0	a	4	0
—— 2d and 3d	1	6	a	3	0
—— Lambs	1	6	a	4	0
Spanish, Leonesa	2	6	a	3	6
—— Segovia	1	9	a	2	9
—— Soria	1	6	a	2	0
—— Seville	1	2	a	1	6
—— Lambs A	1	2	a	1	8
—— Portugal	1	0	a	1	6
Austria, 1st sort lb	3	6	a	6	0
—— 2d and middling	1	0	a	3	0
—— Lambs	1	0	a	3	6
Smyrna Goats	4	3	a	4	6
—— New South Wales	0	4	a	3	0
English, Merino washed	1	0	a	1	6
—— In the grease	0	9	a	1	0
—— South Down	0	8	a	0	10
Yarn, Mohair	1	9	a	3	6
—— Brunswick 3 crown	6	0	a	9	0

PRICE OF FLAX—(℔ Ton.)

Riga, PTR	£—	0	a 39	0	Petersburgh 12 head	£36	0	a 36	10
—— DC	35	10	a 36	0	Lieban 4 brand	32	0	a 34	0

CURRENT PRICE OF HEMP—(℔ Ton.)

Riga Rhine	£42	0	a 45	0	Outshot	£—	0	a 36	0
Petersburgh clean	39	0	a 40	0	Half clean pass	31	0	a 32	0

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c.—(Per 112lb.)

Town Tallow	—s 0d	a	49s	0d	Melting Stuff, rough	..	21s	0d
Yellow Russia			40s	0d	Yellow Soap		72s	0d
White ditto			43s	0d	Mottled		78s	0d
Soap ditto			38s	0d	Curd		82s	0d
Melting Stuff			35s	0d	Graves.. 90s 0d.	..Good Dregs	5s	6d

PRICE OF LEATHER AT LEADENHALL.

Butts 50 to 56lb each,	℔ lb	20½d	a	22½d	Calf Skins, 36 to 40lb	℔ doz	18d	a 24d
Ditto.. 60 to 66lb		22½d	a	23d	Ditto..50 to 70lb		23d	a 26d
Dressing Hides		13½d	a	17d	Ditto..70 to 80lb		21d	a 23d
Ditto ditto, best		17d	a	19d	Small Seals (Greenland)	lb	19d	a 20d
Crop Hides..35 to 40lb		14d	a	15½d	Tanned Horse Hides		14d	a 17d
Ditto..45 to 50 lb		16½d	a	20½d	Spanish Horse Hides		21d	a 27d

PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Portugal Gold, in Coin	0	0	0	℔ oz.	New Dollars	0	4	10½	℔ oz.
Foreign Gold in Bars	3	17	6	——	Silver in Bars Standard	0	5	0½	——
New Doubloons	3	14	0	——	New Louis, each	0	0	0	——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—Friday, Jan. 25.

	LONDON.	HAMBURGH		LONDON.	HAMBURGH
Amsterdam	2 Ms. 12 3	106½	Seville, Barcelona	34½ 0	0 0
Ditto	at sight 12 0	105½	Gibraltar	46 0	0 0
Rotterdam	2 Ms. 12 3	0 0	Leghorn	48 0	89 0
Antwerp	12 3	105½ 106½	Genoa	25 50	81 0
Hamburgh	13 11½	Agio 124½	Venice	46 0	0 0
Paris	3 days sight 25 35	25½	Malta	0 0	0 0
Ditto	2 Ms. 25 60	25½	Naples	39 0	0 0
Bourdeaux	25 70	25½	Palermo ℔ Oz	116½	0 0
Frankfort on Main	150½	149½ 0	Lisbon 30 days st.	46 0	36½ 0
Petersburg ℔ Rble	10 3 Us	89-16	Oporto	46 0	36½ 0
Vienna, Effect. Flor	10 3 -	151 0	Rio Janeiro	60	33 0	0 0
Madrid, Effective	35½ 0	91½ 0	Bahia	37 0	0 0
Cadiz, Effective	35½ 0	91½ 0	Buenos Ayres	— 0	0 0
Bilboa	35½ 0	90 0	Dublin	1½ 0	36-6

COUNTRY MARKETS.

LAST PRICES—(received this Morning.)

Towns.	Wheat. s. s.	Rye. s. s.	Barley. s. s.	Oats. s. s.	Beans. s. s.	Pease. s. s.
Bristol	6s 6 a 7s 0 per bush.	— a — per ditto	3s 3 a 4s 0 per ditt.	2s 7 a 3s 0 per ditt.	5s 3 a 5s 10 per ditt.	5s 9 a 7s 0 per ditt.
Cambridge	54s 3d per qr.	28s 0d per ditto	29s 4d per ditt.	18s 3d per ditt.	32 10d per ditt.	33s 0d per ditt
Canterbury	46 a 50 per qr.	— a — per ditto	27 a 28 per qr.	18 a 26 per ditt.	33 a 37 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Chesterfield	18 a 20 per ld.	— a — per ditto	33 a 34 per qr.	18 a 25 per ditt.	— a — per qr.	15 a 16 per ld.
Coventry	6s 3 a 7s 6 per bush.	— — per ditto	3s 0 a 4s 6 per ditt.	3s 6 a 5s 0 per ditt.	5s 0 a 6s 2 per ditt.	6 0a 6s 6 per ditt.
Darlington	11s 9 12s 2 per bole	a — per ditto	9s a 9s 6 per ditt.	5s 6 a 10s per ditt.	11s 0 14s 0 per bole	10 a 11 per ditt
Dorchester	40 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	25 a 29 per ditt.	21 a 26 per ditt.	49 a 54 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Derby	53 a 56 per qr.	— a — per ditto	32 a 34 per ditt.	20 a 24 per ditt.	50 a 56 per ditt.	— a — per ditto
Devizes	24s 33s 0 per sack	— a — per ditto	28 a 32 per qr.	22 a 27 per ditt.	19 a 30 per sack	— a — per sck.
Doncaster	16 a 22 0 per load	11 a 14 per ditto	30 a 37 per qr.	16 a 22 per ditt.	15 a 23 per load	16 a 17 per ditt.
Durham	11s 6 14s per bole	— a — per ditto	8s 0 a 9s 0 per ditt.	5s 0 7s 0 per ditt.	—s a —s 0 per ditt.	9 a 10 per ditt
Gloucester	6s 0 a 6s 3 per bush	— a — per ditto	3s 0 a 3s 9 per ditt.	2s 6 a 3s 6 per ditt.	4s 9 a 7s 6 per ditt.	0s a 0s per ditt.
Guildford	14l 16l 5 per load	30 a 32 per qr.	28 a 32 per qr.	21 a 32 per qr.	40 a 48 per qr.	42 a 46 per qr.
Hexham	49 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 34 per qr.	19 a 25 per ditt.	— a — per 5 bus.	— a — per ditt.
Hereford	7s 6 a 8s 0 pr 10 gals.	— a — per ditto	4s a 4s 9 per ditt.	4s 6 a 4s 9 per ditt.	9s a —s per ditt.	10s a s per ditt.
Hertford	56 10d per quar.	— a — per qr.	32 6d per qr.	22 0d per ditt.	38 2d per ditto	38 5d per ditt.
Henley	50 a 65 per qr.	— a — per ditto	27 a 34 per ditt.	19 a 28 per ditt.	33 a 44 per ditt.	40 a 46 per ditt
Hungerford	46 a 56 per qr.	— a — per ditto	23 a 32 per ditt.	23 a 29 per ditt.	44 a 56 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Huntingdon	30 a 32 per load	— a — per ditto	30 a 32 per qr.	22 a 24 per ditt.	43 a 48 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Ipswich	50 a 59 per qr.	— a — per ditto	26 a 34 per ditt.	24 a 28 per ditt.	38 a 40 per ditto	35 a 38 per ditt.
Leeds	53 a 58 per qr.	— a — per qr.	29 a 32 per ditt.	29 a 33 per ditt.	53 a 56 per ditt.	47 a 56 per ditt.
Lincoln	46 a 54 per qr.	30 a 34 per ditto	30 a 34 per ditt.	30 a 35 per ditt.	21 a 26 per ditt.	50 a 56 per ditt.
Liverpool	7s 3 a 9s 0 per 70lb	— a — per qr.	4s 0 a 4s 9 per 36 qts	3s 2 a 3s 4 per 45lb	56 a 65 per qr.	— a — per ditt.
Louth	49 a 49 per qr.	— a — per ditto	26 a 28 per ditt.	15 a 20 per ditt.	35 a 40 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.
Lynn	54 a 58 per qr.	36 a 34 per ditto	29 a 33 per ditt.	18 a 26 per ditt.	36 a 42 per ditt.	36 a 40 per ditt.
Mansfield	18 a 20 per ld.	15 a 18 per ditto	31 a 35 per qr.	26 a 29 per ditt.	16 a 18 per load	16 a 19 per ditt.
Newark	48 a 55 per qr.	31 a 47 per ditto	27 a 36 per ditt.	26 a 29 per ditt.	42 a 67 per ditt.	— a 56 per ditt
Newbury	42 a 63 per qr.	— a — per ditto	27 a 32 per ditt.	17 a 35 per ditt.	38 a 64 per ditt.	40 a 41 per ditt.
Newcastle	54 a 60 per qr.	30 a 34 per ditto	29 a 34 per ditt.	24 a 26 per ditt.	38 a 40 per ditt.	46 a 50 per ditt.
Northampton	42 a 53 per qr.	— a — per ditto	25 a 31 per ditt.	21 a 28 per ditt.	36 a 36 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.
Norwich	52 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	28 a 32 per ditt.	24 a 29 per ditt.	38 a 40 per ditt.	38 a 46 per ditt.
Peterborough	40 a 45 per qr.	— a — per ditto	23 a 26 per ditt.	18 a 24 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Reading	50 a 68 per qr.	— a — per ditto	28 a 38 per ditt.	20 a 35 per ditt.	38 a 42 per ditt.	38 a 42 per ditt
Salisbury	48 a 58 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 32 per ditt.	21 a 26 per ditt.	64 a — per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Shepton-Mallet	60 a 66 per qr.	— a — per ditto	34 a 37 per ditt.	26 a 28 per ditt.	48 a 52 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Sherborne	50 a 58 per qr.	— a — per ditto	24 a 29 per ditt.	22 a 28 per ditt.	42 a 52 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Sunderland	54 a 56 per qr.	— a — per ditto	32 a 34 per ditt.	18 a 22 per qr.	42 a 46 per qr.	— a — per ditt
Taunton	57s 1d per qr.	— a — per ditto	29s 4d per ditt.	29s 11d per ditt.	36s 6d per ditt.	—s 0d per ditt
Worcester	5s 10 a 7s 0 per bush	— a — per ditto	3s 0 a 4s 0 per ditt.	3s 0 a 5s 0 per ditt.	5s 6 a 8s 8 per ditt.	0s 0a 0s 0 per ditt
Uxbridge	12l. 17l 5s per load	— a — per qr.	28 a 33 per dit

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. ROBERTS, Finsbury-circus, apothecary—J. and R. BIDDLE, Cardiff, timber-merchants—J. PHILLIPS, Tewkesbury.

BANKRUPTS.

H. CHAPLIN, Deptford, miller. Att. Lewis, Crutched-friars—H. HEWITT, Crutched-friars, merchant. Atts. Poole, Greenfield, and Gamlen, Gray's Inn-sq.—A. DELISSER, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, apothecary. Att. Williams, Upper North-place, Gray's Inn-road—S. PENNINGTON, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, horse-dealer. Atts. Wing, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn-square, London; Dunning, Lincoln—J. COOKE, Liverpool, dealer. Att. Lewis, Crutched-friars—P. MILNE, New York-street, Commercial-road, and T. HATHWAY, jun. Wade-street, Poplar, merchants. Atts. Wrentmore and Ellis, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry—N. MENCE, Henwick, Worcestershire, porter-brewer. Atts. Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn, London; James, Worcester—G. PACKWOOD, High-street, Southwark, shoe-manufacturer. Att. Clarke, Bishopsgate Church-yard—T. WILKS, Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, farmer. Att. Faithful, Warwick-court, Holborn, London—W. NOKES, Southend, Kent, miller. Att. Bicke, Old Broad-street, London—E. JONES, Hedge Hill, Lancashire, cart-owner. Atts. Jones, Dale-street, Liverpool; Jones, Pump-court, Temple, London—R. GIBBESON, Lincoln, wine-merchant. Atts. Brown and Son, Bartholomew-Number, Lincolnshire; Hicks and Dean, Gray's Inn-square, London—T. MOLINEUX, Manchester, victualler. Att. Ray, Brown-street, Manchester—J. SALTER, Pattingham, Staffordshire, farmer. Att. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London: Thurstans, Newport—Sir C. H. RICH, Bart. Beesham, Berkshire, dealer. Atts. Blandy and Andrews, Reading; Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, London—W. KADWELL, Keston, Kent, bricklayer. Att. Dobins, Clement's Inn—J. HACKETT, Leicester, chemist. Atts. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus, New Inn, London; Bond, Leicester—T. FREER, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger. Att. Rushbury, Carthusian-street, Charterhouse-square.

DIVIDENDS,

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—Feb. 12, S. and W. S. Furniss, New Bond-street, hatters—Feb. 12, D. Toovey, Watford, Hertfordshire, corn-dealer—Feb. 12, J. Attield, Richmond, Surrey, carpenter—Feb. 12, W. F. Day, Hammersmith, saddler—Feb. 12, A. Sinclair, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant—Feb. 26, W. Hopkins, Oxford, coach-maker—Feb. 15, M. J. F. Camelo, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, merchant—Feb. 12, J. Woodward and J. Shenton, Birmingham, spirit-merchants—Feb. 12, B. H. Wood, Dean street, Westminster, coach-maker—Feb. 12, J. R. de Alzedo, Bank-buildings, merchant—Feb. 15, W. Bransby and M. Court, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire, curriers.

Feb. 13, J. Hart, Gloucester, woollen-draper, at the Castle and Ball Inn, Bath—Feb. 13, R. Rogers, sen. Liverpool, pawnbroker, at the office of Mr. Hinde—Feb. 13, J. Gibbons and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, at the Golden Lion Inn—Feb. 13, E. Oliver, Bryn, Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire, cattle-salesman, at the Bear's Head Inn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire—Feb. 13, S. Clegg, T. Mather, jun. and K. Pringle, Etna Ironworks, West Derby, Lancashire, founders, at the Clarendon-buildings, Liverpool—Feb. 13, T. Wren, Preston, ironmonger, at the Shelley's Arms—Feb. 15, T. Lowe, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer, at the Union Inn, Birmingham—Feb. 14, J. Nicholson, Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller, at the office of Mr. Norris, Halifax, Yorkshire.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 12.

E. Pletts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-broker—J. Ford, Reading, bricklayer—J. Radcliffe, Burnley, Lancashire, plasterer—H. Dawes, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, maltster—J. Jameson, Duke-street, Manchester-square, victualler—R. Priestley, High Holborn, bookseller—H. Cruso, Leek, silk-manufacturer—F. Robinson, Ripley, Pentrich, Derbyshire, grocer—W. Taylor, Great Yarmouth, surgeon R. Burridge, Chenies-street, Bedford-square, builder—W. F. March, Southampton, ship-owner.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 25, 1828.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing his Grace Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.; the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn; Granville Charles Henry Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset); Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles); and Edward Granville Eliot, Esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot); and also Edmund Alexander M'Naughten, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the office and place of Advocate General or Judge Martial of his Majesty's Forces to the Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable John Charles Herries to be Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 25.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Wallace, of Knaresdale, in the County of Northumberland.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, Jan. 25.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to pass the Seals of his Majesty's Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, for constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the said Duchy and County Palatine during his Majesty's pleasure.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 25.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. John William May as Consul-General in Great Britain, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The King has also been pleased to approve of Mr. E. H. Campbell as Consul at Newcastle upon Tyne, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The King has also been pleased to approve of, Mr. William Stuart Day as Consul in the Isle of Wight, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. HOLLIS, Goswell-road, stonemason—I. A. FELDON, Sussex House, Kensington, schoolmaster.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

B. M. NIAS, Berners-street, St. Marylebone, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TERRY, Chapel-place, Long-lane, Bermondsey, bricklayer. Atty. Haslam, Leadenhall-street—M. RICKERBY, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, linen-draper. Atty. Jones, Size-lane—S. T. JONES, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, wine-merchant. Atty. Mr. Towne, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street—W. BISHOP, Ripon, Yorkshire, grocer. Attys. Strangways and Walker, Barnard's Inn; Gill, Knaresborough—W. CHAULK, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, jeweller. Atty. Selby, Southampton-street, Strand—R. SEVER, Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, master mariner. Attys. Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, Liverpool-street—T. PARSONS, Bishopsgate-street within, wine-merchant. Attys. Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—W. COOKE, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturer, Attys. Bigg, Southampton-buildings; Hallen, Kidderminster—E. JOHNSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. Attys. Mr. J. Knowles, New Inn; Bunney and Cracknell, Hull.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners—Feb. 15, H. Lark and J. Woodhead, Essex-street, Strand, navy agents—Feb. 15, J. P. Kensington, London, banker—March 4, W. Brydon and D. Mackenzie, Cornhill, druggists—Feb. 19, R. Peppin, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, silversmith—Feb. 15, J. Naish, Bristol, auctioneer—Feb 19, G. Baillie and J. Joffray, Finsbury-place, merchants—Feb. 15, T. Deacon, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier—Feb. 15, T. Obee, Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone, carpenter—Feb. 15, J. Graham, Waterloo-place, upholder—Feb. 22, A. Gibbon, Old City Chambers, merchant—Fec. 15, A. Timothy and M. Stuart, Regent-street, milliners.

Feb. 19, Z. Pearson, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston-upon-Hull—Feb. 19, R. Willis, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, grocer, at the White Hart Inn, Hartlebury—Feb. 19, J. J. and T. Blomiley, Heap, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, at the Star Inn, Manchester—Feb. 18, R. Knott and R. Turner, Salford, Lancashire, morocco leather factors, at White's Hotel, Manchester—Feb. 18, H. Tunstall, Liverpool, provision dealer, at the office of Mr. Mawdsley, Liverpool—March 27, N. Phillips, Haverfordwest, banker, at the Castle Inn, Haverfordwest—Feb. 21, T. Spring, jun. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, at the office of Mr. Daubney, Great Grimsby—Feb. 18, J. Smith and A. Unsworth, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, at the office of Mr. Halstead, Manchester—Feb. 15, D. Carr, Birmingham, grocer, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham—Feb 18, T. Brighton and T. D. Paine, Downham-market, Norfolk, dealers, at the Eagle Inn, Cambridge.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 15.

G. Papps, North-street, St. Mary's, Lambeth, horse dealer—J. Dickenson, New Broad-street, brickmaker—J. Kulght, Rupert-street, St. James's, Westminster, saddlers' ironmonger—L. Bull, Eastnor, Hertfordshire, farming bailiff—J. Franklin, Dartford, Kent, druggist—T. Gibbon, Warrington, Lancashire, grocer—T. Wardle, Lad-lane, silk manufacturer—S. V. Steele, Abchurch-lane, commission agent—J. H. Torriano, Fenchurch-street, scrivener—J. Brockback, jun. Whitehaven, spirit dealer.

ANOTHER FIRE, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the house No. 2, Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, in the following manner:—An aged couple, named Davis, the proprietors of the house, were retiring to rest, and incautiously placed a candle close to the curtains of the bed, the flame communicated with the bed clothes, and before it could be extinguished it was discovered that the night-dress of the female was enveloped in flames. Mr. Davis immediately wrapped an old carpet round his wife, and after some lapse of time succeeded in putting out the flames but not before she was most severely burnt; during his attempt to extinguish the flames his hands and legs were much scorched. Mr. Stone, the landlord of the Goldsmith Arms, hearing their cries, forced his way into the house, and rendered every material assistance. The parish engine alone arrived on the spot, and succeeded in putting out the fire. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis were instantly removed on shutters to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the latter died yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and the former now lies in a most precarious state.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 25.—We have authority to state that the Master and Fellows of Trinity College have obtained from their visitor, the Bishop of ELY, a new statute, which has been confirmed by the Crown, and which removes the present restriction with regard to the election of an equal number of Fellows from the northern and southern counties, and enables the Society to elect Fellows, without any such restriction, from any part of England and Wales. The new statute is to take effect at the expiration of five years.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX arrived at the Hoop Hotel on Friday the 18th inst. from Cossey Hall, near Norwich, the seat of Lord STAFFORD, where his Royal Highness had been on a visit for a few days. His Royal Highness dined with the Rev. J. HIGMAN, of Trinity college. On Saturday morning the Duke breakfasted at Trinity lodge, and afterwards proceeded with the Master, &c. to the Senate House, and witnessed the ceremony of presenting the Senior Wrangler. (Mr. PEARY, of Trinity college.) On Sunday morning the Duke breakfasted at the vicarage house, Chesterton, and attended divine service at the village church, and afterwards honoured the vicar and a small party with his presence at dinner. On Monday the Duke breakfasted at Professor SEDGWICK'S and in the evening dined with the Vice-Chancellor at Caius college lodge. LORD F. G. OSBORNE, the Bishop of LINCOLN, the Provost of King's college, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and several gentlemen of the University, had the honour of meeting his Royal Highness. On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, the Duke left Trinity gate, in his travelling carriage, for Kensington Palace.

At the congregation on Saturday last, Messrs. ATHERLEY and GLENNIE, of Trinity college, and Mr. HUTCHINS, of Jesus college, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. G. O. TOWNSHEND, B.A. Fellow of King's college, has been appointed Chaplain in ordinary to the King, in the room of the Rev. J. SATTERTHWAITE, deceased.

The Rev. G. A. PASKE, B.A. is licensed to the chapel of Needham Market, in Suffolk, on the nomination of the Rev. C. DAVY, rector of Barking, with the chapel of Darmsden annexed, being the mother church of the chapel of Needham Market, a chapel of ease to the said rectory belonging.

The sum of 2900l. is raised towards the erection of a Free Church at Cheltenham. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER subscribed 100l.

The Treasury has made a grant towards building a Church in the parish of St. Martin, Hereford.

The Rev. Dr. TRENCHARD has presented the Rev. W. BOWEN, of Kentchurch, with the Vicarage of Ewais Harold, Herefordshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. THOMAS.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. GEO. WOOD, M.A. Rector of Cann St. Rumbold, to hold the Rectory of Dorchester Holy Trinity, with Frome Whitefield thereto annexed.

OXFORD, Jan. 26.—Lord Viscount BORINGDON, son of the Earl of MORLEY, has this term been admitted a Member of Christ Church.

At an ordination by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of BRISTOL, held at the Cathedral, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Deacons*—C. P. JONES, B.A. of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; J. VAUGHAN, St. John's college, Cambridge. *Priests*—R. ALLWOOD, B.A. Caius college, Cambridge; G. P. MANLEY, B.A. Jesus college, Cambridge; J. BLENNERHASSET, B.A. Trinity college, Dublin; C. J. GOODHART, B.A. Trinity college, Cambridge; W. S. HADLEY, B.A. Queen's college, Oxford; C. G. F. VINK, B.A. Magdalen-hall, Oxford; T. HOPE, B.A. University college, Oxford; J. K. CHARLTON, B.A. Queen's college, Oxford.

The Rev. R. YARKER, M.A. late of Queen's college, in this University, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of CHESTER to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Olave's, Chester.

The Rev. W. HEATH, Rector of West Dean and East Grinstead, Wilts, to the Vicarage of Caln, Devonshire.

The Rev. W. WATKINS, Vicar of Chichester Cathedral, and Rector of Ructon, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of Rumbold's Whyke, near Brighton, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. WALKER.

In the "Confessions of an Old Maid," just published, it will be seen that more liveliness and piquancy lurk under the staid exterior of some antiquated dames than is generally imagined. People are too apt to overlook a very obvious truism, namely, that *old maids* have once been *young* maids, and that if any one of them could bring herself to detail her love affairs and her fastidious flirtations, a more amusing picture would be given than could be supplied by the monotonous story of most married women.

In the fourth number of the new literary journal, the *Athenæum*, just published, has been commenced a series of peculiarly attractive papers, under the title of "Pictures of Society, drawn from Life, by a Nobleman." The first article (the scene of which is the chateau of the beautiful Madame Recamier), contains sketches and anecdotes of various eminent persons, among whom are Fox, Erskine, Adair, the Duchess of Gordon, the Duchess of Bedford, Madame Recamier, La Harpe, the Duc de Montmorency, Moreau, Madame Campan, Prince Dolgoroucki, Ouvrard, Madame de Stael, &c. &c.

THE ATHENÆUM.—The success of this new Literary Journal has been most complete. Of the first two numbers, upwards of 6,000 numbers have been disposed of, and a re-print of 2500 copies has just been made.

HERBERT LACY.—The sketches of female character and society in this novel are considered to be without a rival, at least in the writings of the male sex. It is not easy to imagine how the author has obtained so accurate a knowledge of the peculiar mode of thinking and talking indulged in by the ladies of the day; but nothing can be more spirited and amusing than his sketches of fashionable gossip, and of the private meetings of the *bas bleus*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Buckingham, we understand, intends, on the meeting of Parliament, to enlarge the plan of his *Political* Journal, *The Sphynx*; instead of publishing a number once a Week, at the price of 1s., he will give two papers at the price of 9d each. They will be published on Wednesday and Saturday, so as to contain the two London Gazettes, so important to country residents. But the grand object of the Editor is to give in his two numbers such a complete digest of the news of the week as shall supply the place of a three-times-a-week, or even a daily evening paper, including an analysis of the forthcoming very important Parliamentary Debates, with comments, on an original plan, which shall give to his Journal a marked and singular interest, distinct from all other newspapers hitherto published. The Paper will in future be called *The Sphynx and London News Gazette*. Orders are now receiving by the News-venders and by the Clerks of the Roads.

DREADFUL FIRE.—The neighbourhood of Crutched-friars was on Thursday morning thrown into great consternation by the alarm of fire having been given. The conflagration has not proved so destructive of property as it has in the loss of life, not less than five inmates of the house having been burned to death. The fire was discovered to have broken out at about half-past two, at the French Horn public-house, in Hart-street, Crutched-friars, and such was the rapid spread of the flames that but few of the inhabitants escaped with life. The landlord's daughter, a girl of 18 years, the servant girl, two lodgers (young men), and the pot-boy, met their death. One young man, a cork-cutter, jumped out of the second-floor window, and was taken up in a lifeless state: he was taken to the Hospital, and is reported to have since died. The landlord's daughter was observed to reach the bar, but she fell, suffocated by the smoke. The bodies of four of the unfortunate individuals have been dug out of the ruins, most of them dreadfully burned. The landlord, whose name is Cave, and the rest of the inmates, escaped with the utmost difficulty. It is not known how the fire originated. The house was composed of wood, and burnt with an astonishing rapidity, but the destruction was confined to the public-house alone, the adjoining houses being only slightly injured. There was a plentiful supply of water, but it was of no avail in correcting the flames until the roof had fallen in. The front wall has been pulled down in order to prevent accidents. The loss of life is perhaps greater than any which has occurred for the last two or three years, at least in the vicinity of London. The whole of the furniture and stock in trade has been lost: but Mr. Cave is, we understand, insured. On Friday morning at ten o'clock, the remains of the youth who acted as pot-boy to Mr. Cane were dug out of the ruins. The body presented an appalling aspect. The face was not much injured, but nearly the whole of the flesh, from the chest downwards, was burnt off. From the position in which the body was found, it would appear that the unfortunate youth never rose from his bed, probably being sound asleep after the fatigues of the day. Not far from the body the bed was picked up, and the right hand was close to the side of the head, as if he had pillowed his head with his hand. The left arm was lying nearly parallel to the body. This is the fifth body that has been dug out, and it is believed that another unfortunate still remains in the rubbish. No clue has yet been found to ascertain the origin of the fire.

POLICE.

MURDER IN MONTAGUE-PLACE.—W. Jones, charged with this murder, has undergone several examinations at Bow-street, in the course of the week, during the whole of which he preserved great composure. The prisoner is the son of the late Mr. Stephen Jones, known in the literary world as the author of the dictionary called "Jones's Sheridan Improved." The woman with whom he cohabited, although dreadfully agitated, gave her evidence with great caution, yet the following part of its appears strongly to bear against the prisoner, as leaving a portion of his time unaccounted for on the fatal evening of the murder. She stated that they left home together about eight o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to Fleet-street, where she parted with Jones at the corner of Bride-lane, and did not again see him until past twelve o'clock, when after drinking together, in company with another female, at a house in Poppin's-court, Jones accompanied her home. In the course of the examinations another important piece of evidence was also elicited:—In a drawer in the room where the murder was committed, was found a razor, and on the floor the sheath. The prisoner it appears sent on the Sunday evening to borrow a razor of a woman named Williams, who returned one by her eldest daughter, a girl about 14 years of age. The daughter states that her mother sent her with a razor in a case to Jones's lodgings in Mitre-street, Lambeth, where she found him in bed, and gave the razor to him. This was about five o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The witness was asked if she should know the razor-case again; she replied she should. The case found in the room was then produced, and upon its being placed in her hands, she immediately declared it was the same—she knew it well, having seen it frequently; it was her father's. The above were the only strong points of evidence against the prisoner up to Thursday evening.

On Friday morning the investigation was again resumed, the only material point in which was the examination of Mary Parker, as to the description of the razor-case, which she admitted on the previous day to have seen in their lodging. She stated it to be a dark-coloured one, and that she should know it again if she saw it—[The razor-case was here produced]—on seeing which, the witness exclaimed in great terror—"yes, that is the case." The prisoner was at the moment leaning anxiously over the bar to listen to what she would say, and when he heard the almost fatal recognition, he threw his head back in a sort of desperate toss. As she spoke the above words she pointed to a small dent near the end of the case, and fell back in agony in her chair. The office rung with her screams, and every one but the prisoner was sensibly affected. He, however, resumed a stern sort of sullenness, and shortly afterwards his composure. The witness, who had been taken into the air, was recovered in a few minutes, and resumed her evidence. Each time of entering, she screened her face from the gaze of the prisoner with her hand.—The Magistrate (Mr. Halls) considering that several points in the case were deficient in proof, in justice to the prisoner postponed its further investigation until Monday the 4th of February.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONDUIT-STREET.—Messrs. SAUNDERS & OTLEY beg leave respectfully to acquaint their subscribers and the public, that the *Addenda* to the Catalogue of this extensive and valuable Library for 1828, is now ready, and may be had gratis; containing every new and interesting work to the present day. Subscribers in every part of the kingdom, or Continent, supplied with the best works in the various languages, including the new publications, and in any quantity. Catalogues, and cards of terms, to be had on application.

The new novel called *Crockford's, or Life in the West*, is attributed to the pen of a certain sporting nobleman, who, with the pleasing fiction of a novel, has combined facts of a most extraordinary nature, in regard to gaming in the higher circles. The sketches given upon that subject may be considered as "the confessions" of the noble author, who, in the decline of life, to benefit society, determines to unfold scenes in which his Lordship in early years it is well known was deeply concerned.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, which was specially convened in consequence of a requisition received by the Lord Mayor, "To consider the propriety of presenting petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the resolutions of the Court on the 9th of May last, relative to the Corporation and Test Acts."—The Lord Mayor having taken the Chair, the minutes of the last Court were read and confirmed. Mr. Favell then, after preparatory observations, moved that petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the repeal of certain parts of the Corporation and Test Acts, particularly those which relate to the Sacramental qualification. Mr. Peacock seconded the motion; which, on a show of hands, was carried by a great majority.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSIONS.—The family of Mr. Johnson, oilman, of Salisbury-street, St. James's, were thrown into a state of dreadful alarm by a succession of violent explosions in their house. The loud reports were heard outside the house, and actually forced up some of the pavement. Mr. Johnson, with the watchman, proceeded to examine the premises, and were assailed with a strong fœtid smell, which was so powerful as to prevent their proceeding, and on their attempting to return another explosion took place, which knocked Mr. Johnson to the ground. The watchman and another person, however, escaped, and having somewhat recovered themselves, returned and found Mr. Johnson lying on his face in the cellar in a state of insensibility. He was soon recovered, being only bruised. It was ascertained that the explosions were occasioned by foul air, which had collected in the cellar. So violent were the explosions that the entire of the lower part of the building was shattered and destroyed.

ORNITHOLOGY.—On Thursday last, there was shot in the Humber, near Whitton Sands, as fine a specimen of the wild swan as ever came under the observation of the ornithologist. The plumage of this beautiful bird was of a pure and spotless white, throughout; the down, covering the breast and back, being of remarkable depth and fine texture. The quill feathers of the wings were of extraordinary size, and the feet presented a web of such expanse, as must have endued the bird with immense power in the water. The wings, when extended, measured from tip to tip eight feet; from the point of the bill to the extremity of the claws, five feet six inches; and the whole weight of the bird was twenty-four pounds. A flock of eight, we understand, were observed in the river, one of which was killed from a boat by a man who attends the ferry. He fired at the flock from a long distance, with a large duck-piece. Upon examination, it was found that the creature had been struck in the neck by a single corn, which had penetrated the œsophagus, and produced an internal effusion of blood, causing suffocation.—(*Hull Packet.*)

THAMES TUNNEL.—During the whole of the week the operation of filling up the aperture in the bed of the river was proceeded with vigorously. As yet, however, the influx of water into the tunnel has not been stopped. About 200 tons of clay, in bags, and loose materials, have been thrown into the hole, and the recent inspections, by means of the diving bell, have proved that the means adopted to remedy the evil will shortly wholly prevent any further flow of water into the works. The steam engine, which has been preparing for the last week, was set going on Saturday morning. The object in view in draining off some of the water in the shaft before the hole is quite stopped is, it is said, to consolidate the clay, &c. thrown into the hole, as, by taking away a small portion of the water in the works, the vertical pressure on the clay bags is rendered doubly great. The action produced in the water by the working of the steam engine will probably bring up some of the bodies of the unfortunate individuals who lost their lives, none of which have as yet been seen. Mr. Brunel continues to express his conviction that the tunnel can be completed, if adequate means are found to carry on the works. The shield, as far as can be ascertained by soundings, is uninjured. A report, detailing all the particulars, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the proprietors next week. Mr. Brunel, junior, has not yet recovered from the effects of the injury he received when the water burst in, and has proceeded to the country for a day or two to recruit his health. Mr. Brunel, senior, devotes nearly the whole of his attention to the operations at present going on.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.—The attention of Parents and Guardians is most earnestly directed to two articles of essential importance to the youth of both sexes. One is Rowland's Macassar Oil, for embellishing the hair, to which the attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed, as that inestimable and useful ornament, attended to in youth, is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, produces beautiful flowing curls, and renders hair that is harsh and dry, soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. The other is Rowland's Kalydor, for beautifying and preserving the skin and complexion.—As impostors purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition, instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s.; and each genuine bottle is signed on the outside in red "A. Rowland and Son, 0, Hatton-garden."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday state, that according to accounts from Bucharest, dated the 4th inst. a numerous meeting of the chief men at Constantinople took place at the Mufti's. The Reis Effendi is said to have made a frank disclosure of the actual relations of the Porte with the three Powers, concluding his speech by exhorting the assembly to give as frank an opinion, and to vote according to their consciences. The situation of the Porte, being truly stated, was not flattering, and the majority of the Assembly agreed with the Reis Effendi in the different means of conciliation which he proposed.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 14th inst. contains some account of the situation of affairs at Smyrna, up to the 21st December. The English and French Ambassadors had resolved on taking down their national flags from the Hotels of the Consuls, so long as the Porte persevered in its refusal to the demands of the Allied Powers. The alarm of the English and French merchants was naturally great, but many of them thought it prudent to rely upon the assurance of protection from the Turkish Authorities.

The *Nuremburg Correspondent* of the 15th inst. contains the following, respecting the Central Committees, which had been a long time deliberating respecting the improved Navigation of the Rhine:—

MAYENCE, Jan. 10.—The two Central Committees, which have been sitting for several years in this city, for the regulation of the Navigation of the Rhine, and for the investigation of revolutionary intrigues, are said to have nearly concluded their labours. Both Commissions have, however, long been incomplete; for instance, the Prussian Ambassador has not for some years taken any part in the deliberations respecting the navigation of the Rhine; but now that Holland and Prussia have concluded a separate convention respecting the disputed points of the liberty of the navigation of the Rhine, it is asserted, on good authority, that the Prussian Chief President, Delius, will return from Cologne to Mayence, to bring about the final arrangement of the regulations for the navigation. In the Committee of Inquiry, instead of seven members, only three are now here, viz. M. Von Magemann, from Austria, M. Von Pfister, from Baden, and M. Von Houmann, from Bavaria.

A letter from Corfu, dated the 25th of December, states that the Turks in the fort of Scio have capitulated, and have been transported to the Continent; but no date is given:—

CORFU, Dec. 25.—The fortress of Scio has at last capitulated. Col. Fabvier, after having transported the Turkish garrison to Tehesme, the nearest place of the opposite continent, remained in possession of the whole island. In consequence of the docility and courage of the troops collected there from various other islands, under his colours, he has wished to take advantage of the opportunity to attack Mitylene. He is said to be employed in preparations for securing the success of his expedition.

The famous Capitano, Caratassi, with the Capitani who had collected men in the Isles of Sciatho, Sciro, and Scopelo, made a landing at the beginning of this month in Tricari, in the peninsula, near Volo, where a Tahir Aga Conizioti was paid by the Chuitahi (the Seraskier) for keeping 800 men to guard the country. In point of fact, however, he only kept 300 or 350 palicaris, pocketing the pay of the others. Caratassi landed detachments in three different places, and having set fire to some of the enemy's magazines, finally compelled Tahir Aga, with a small part of the band which survived, to surrender. He afterwards defeated, by means of an ambuscade, 2000 men sent against him by the Seraskier, part of whom remain besieged in a very disadvantageous position.

The accounts from the city of Mexico are of the 28th November, and 4th of December, from Vera Cruz. The *Conducta*, which had arrived at the latter city, with specie amounting to 1,600,000 dollars, was stated wholly to be on the merchants' account. On its journey, an attack was attempted to be made by a band of robbers in the mountains, consisting of 150 men, but the escort, composed of a strong detachment of the Militia of Puebla, conducted their charge in safety, and the specie arrived without any further impediment. The *Pylades* had just returned from Tampico, after having taken in 300,000 dollars at that place. Trade was dull, and confidence nearly destroyed.

The American papers state that La Borde's squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, four frigates, and several small vessels, was about to sail from the Havannah, having on board 3500 troops, 100 officers for the army, as well as 800,000 dollars in specie. It is supposed they meditate an attack on Carthagena.

A diabolical act of malignity was on Friday se'nnight directed against Mr. T. Kitchener, of West-row, one of the hamlets of Mildenhall, which might, however, have been productive of serious consequences, different from the villain's intention. Mrs. Kitchener was retiring to bed on that evening, her sister being also in the room, and had just turned away from the glass, when they were alarmed by the discharge of a gun, and the rattle of shot through the window, of which a number of panes were smashed to pieces. The blind was drawn, and it is supposed that the perpetrator of this outrage, seeing two shadows, had concluded that one of the persons was Mr. Kitchener, who, however, was not in the apartment. The alarm which such an occurrence was calculated to excite may be easily conceived, but Mr. K. took the most spirited measures for the purpose of discovering the offender; hitherto, we are sorry to add, without effect. The town of Mildenhall labours under the disadvantage of having a large population, of which a considerable part, owing to the nature of the soil, are during the winter months without work, and consequently engage in poaching, thieving, and all the other violations of the law which idleness engenders. Mr. Kitchener, in the capacity of overseer, has no doubt excited the ill-will of some of those persons in the difficult task of administering the parish funds, and in endeavouring to put down their disorders; and to a spirit of revenge, or the hope of intimidating him in his efforts, he probably owes this atrocious attempt.

On Sunday last, as the inhabitants of Stoke Saint Gregory were proceeding to church, the indistinct cries of some persons in distress were heard from the flooded part of the moors, and, at first, without its being discovered from what particular spot they came; at length, a person imagined he saw at a very great distance something like wood floating in the water; a telescope having been procured, it was ascertained that what appeared to be logs, were the heads of two men, the other parts of their bodies being immersed. A boat was soon provided, which put off to the rescue of the sufferers, but such was the distance of the spot, the centre of an immense lake, that it was nearly an hour and a half before they could be taken up. It appeared that the men had gone out early in the morning in a small boat with the view of catching wild fowl, and that the boat had upset in a place seven or eight feet deep. One of them had supported himself on some concealed bars of wood, while the other held by both hands on the end of one of their oars, which had fortunately stuck upright in the mud. Although in a most distressing state of exhaustion, having remained in their perilous situation a considerable time before their cries were heard, the poor fellows, from the promptitude with which medical assistance was supplied, are now doing well.—(*Taunton Courier.*)

A most disgraceful outrage was committed at the large and populous village of Fordham, in this county, on Sunday last, under the following circumstances:—A few individuals caused a large flag to be hoisted on the steeple of the church, just before the time of raising the sermon bell, previous to divine service, in the afternoon, in consequence of a supposed victory obtained in the quashing of a poor's-rate at the last quarter sessions. Disputes have long existed in the village, between the Dissenters and the Members of the Established Church, in regard to parochial matters, the former having requested that notices of holding vestry meetings, and the publication of poor's rates, might be given in the chapel as well as in the church. This request had been refused by the parish officers, who considered that a compliance with it was unnecessary, and hence has arisen much litigation. A poor labouring man, who was entrusted with the care of the flag to the steeple, gave it out, by his master's orders, as he stated, that beer was about to be given away, and that it was not intended to be nice as to quantity; the ringers too, were to fire three times three rounds on the bells, and a merry peal was to follow; the flag being hoisted, a great number of idle persons assembled in the church-yard, expecting, no doubt, to partake of the beer. Some of the parish officers on entering the church-yard, remonstrated with the crowd on the indecency and impropriety of their conduct, and the scene by the principal outer door of the church, altogether resembled that which may often be seen in front of a pot-house at a country wake. The officers resolved on removing the flag from the steeple, and divine service had commenced before they could succeed. On retiring from the steeple, they were shouted at and so grossly insulted, that they began to entertain fears for their own personal safety. The flag, however, was taken away by the officers, but much noise and confusion prevailed until a late hour at night, and a serious disturbance was expected from the irritation excited, in consequence of the seizure of the flag, and the giving away of beer having been prevented.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THURSDAY.—*The King* v. *Crockford.*—Mr. Platt stated that in this case an indictment was preferred against Wm. Crockford for keeping a common gambling-house in St. James's-street. On this indictment the Grand Jury at the Middlesex Sessions found a true bill; upon which the defendant entered into recognizances to surrender and take his trial at the last Sessions. As the defendant had not appeared and pleaded within eight days of Michaelmas term, as he was bound to do, the Learned Counsel moved that his recognizances should be estreated, or that he enter into other recognizances to a much larger amount.—The Court granted a rule to show cause, but subsequently the Court being informed that the defendant had already received the regular notice, the rule was made absolute, and Mr. Crockford's recognizances were estreated. The bail were then called, and failing to appear, their recognizances were estreated forthwith; and an order made to issue fresh process to increase the recognizances.

The King v. *Jeremiah Mather.*—The defendant in this case was tried and convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, at the Sittings after Michaelmas Term. The charge against the defendant was, that one Charles Robert Knowles, having been arrested at the suit of Holmes and Stubbs for 180l. the defendant appeared in the bail court to justify as bail for Knowles, and being questioned as to the extent and nature of his property, stated that he had an acre of land behind his house, which he held on lease, nine years of which were yet unexpired. He also stated that he had expended 300l. in erecting stables and a coach house on this ground, and also that he possessed household furniture to the value of 500l. Persons being sent to examine the defendant's residence, his statement was discovered to be entirely false and unfounded.—Mr. Hutchinson having moved for the judgment of the Court on the defendant—Lord Tenterden read his notes of the trial, in which the facts above stated were recapitulated.—The defendant then put in a written statement in mitigation. He denied that he had sworn to all the circumstances alleged in the indictment. He admitted, however, that he had sworn falsely that he held an acre of land on lease; but added, that he did not consider it was any harm, as his landlord promised him a lease.—Mr. Hutchinson addressed their Lordships in aggravation, and contended that, as the defendant made it a regular business to act as a hired bail, and as the commission of the crime of which he was convicted had lately become extremely frequent, the case was one which called peculiarly for the infliction of a severe punishment.—Mr. Justice Bayley then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court, and observed that the manner in which the defendant conducted himself, and the statement he had put in—a statement so contrary to the facts of the case—were not at all calculated to excite a favourable impression on the mind of the Court. The defendant had sworn that he had an acre of ground which he held on lease; and in thus swearing, by his own admission, committed a wilful perjury. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that he should be confined in Newgate for one month, and from thence transported to one of His Majesty's colonies for the period of seven years.

STEALING AN INFANT.—Anne Rawlings, a young woman 18 years of age, convicted at the Wilts County Sessions of stealing an infant, was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The motive which induced her to commit the theft was very extraordinary. She was very desirous of being united to a young man, with whom she had kept company for some time; and in order to prevail upon him to marry her, she bore the appearance, for a regular period, of a woman *enceinte*; and attempted to affiliate on him the embryo offspring. On the 30th of October she went to Uphaven fair, stole the infant, returned home quite slim, and imposed upon the nurse and the neighbourhood the belief that she had been delivered on the road, producing an infant five months old as a living proof.

The town of Greenwich, within the last week, has been thrown into a state of excitation, in consequence of the death of a girl of colour, under circumstances of a cruel nature. A lady, named Minghian, living near the lime kilns at Blackheath-lane, whose husband is employed in the Civil Department of the East India Company's service at Bassora, and who has lately returned from that country, brought the unfortunate child, a girl of colour, aged 15, the subject in question, with her. She is a native of the Persian Gulph, and on reaching this country, she was employed by Mrs. M. as a domestic at her house in Greenwich. The climate of the country, it would appear, did not agree with the girl's constitution, and shortly after she became very inactive, and was considered slothful, and Mrs. M. to cure her, as she said, of the *sulks*, ordered her to be put into the yard, there to stand at the wash tub barefooted, and when the snow was lying on the ground. Whilst in this situation she was most cruelly beaten by two of her fellow servants with a stick, and actually rolled in the snow. Through a series of the most inhuman treatment, the poor girl ultimately expired. An inquest was summoned upon the body, and three times adjourned, and on Saturday, after a patient investigation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter, against Mrs. Minghian, the mistress, and Matilda Froud and Hannah Nettlewood, the two female servants."—The greatest uproar prevailed, caused by the Coroner and Jury being at issue, the accused parties having made their escape from their residence before a warrant was granted for their apprehension, and the Jury having openly taxed the Coroner with being instrumental in their escape.

HULL SESSIONS.—*Trial of the last of the Dunhills.*—Sarah Stanhope (30), was placed at the bar charged with stealing from the person of Wm. Schofield, on the 27th Nov. a leather bill case, containing a promissory note for 22l., a bill at two months' date value 15l., three promissory notes of a guinea each, a pound note, and a sovereign.—Wm. Schofield, the prosecutor, being sworn, was examined by the Recorder, and gave his evidence. The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty. The Recorder, after some observations on the enormity of the crime, and the irreclaimable habits of the prisoner, proceeded to sentence her to be transported for seven years.

The above unhappy woman is the daughter of the notorious Snowden Dunhill, of whose family an account will be found below, extracted from the columns of a contemporary journal, and which we have reason to believe is correct in its general features:—

"SNOWDEN DUNHILL AND HIS FAMILY.—It is but rare in the history of crime, dark as is the picture it presents, to find cases parallel with the following, condensing into one family an aggregate of guilt, and such a weight of judicial infliction. The family to which we allude is that of the notorious Snowden Dunhill, of Spaldington-lane, near Howden, and the daring and extensive depredations of whose gang justly rendered them the terror, and invested their chief with a mysterious and unpleasant fame, such as might attach to the character of the *Rob Roy* of the East Riding. This man was tried at the York March assizes in 1813, for robbing the granary of Mr. Barnard Clarkson, at Holme, in the East Riding, on the 24th Oct. preceding, was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation: there were four other bills found against him. Having gone through the term of punishment awarded him by the Court, he returned to this country, and taking up his residence in Delapole-court, Manor-street, Hull, he re-commenced his old course, and about three years ago, either at Louth or Kirton sessions, he was once more sentenced to transportation, and is now, if living, at Botany Bay. In July last, George Dunhill, aged 24, a handsome young man, a son of the above, was executed at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land. He was transported from Beverley sessions, about eight or nine years ago, along with his mother; and at the same time his sister Rosa was also convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in York Castle. At the last Leeds Borough sessions she was found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Wakefield House of Correction, in which place of confinement she now remains. Her *two* husbands, Wm. M'Dowell, of Pontefract, and George Connor, of Leeds, were transported. Sarah (whose trial and sentence of transportation is recorded above) was imprisoned in York County Prison, several years ago, for twelve months, and was again tried at Beverley, last year. Her *three* husbands, viz. James Stanhope, alias 'One-armed Jem,' William Rhodes, and James Crossland, of Hull, were each transported. William, also a son of Snowden Dunhill, was transported for fourteen years, from York, about ten years ago, and died immediately on his arrival at Sydney Cove, New South Wales. Robert Taylor, a son of Mrs. Dunhill to a former husband, was also transported. Thus have we traced the dark events which have distinguished this ill-fated family, and here we must again remark, that one so thoroughly criminal, whose guilt so uniformly extends alike through its matrimonial alliances and its hereditary descent, is almost without parallel. If the practice of virtue exalts in the eyes of society, to what a depth of infamy must such a course as that exhibited in this paragraph degrade the objects of its remarks."

The Halifax Papers contain an account of a fire which took place on the 4th inst. from which it appears that great fear was entertained of the lower side of Dalhousie College being destroyed—the wind being moderate, however, the flames were soon got under.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to state that HIS MAJESTY is in good health, although inconvenienced by gout, which, in the present weather, might be disagreeably aggravated by a journey to town.

The Royal Speech to be delivered at the opening of Parliament on the 29th, has been prepared and determined upon, immediately after which such an adjournment will be moved as may be necessary to give time for the re-election of such members of the House of Commons as have accepted office since the prorogation. This may be pretty sport enough for those who have got the places, but for those who since their acceptance of office have been again ejected, the proceeding will, we should think, be somewhat annoying.

OF the new Ministry the following members have been Gazetted:—His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, K.G., the Right Hon. HENRY GOULBURN, Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, the Earl of MOUNTCHARLES, Lord ELIOT, and Mr. M'NAUGHTEN, as Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. In the new commission, besides the change in the First Lord and in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, the only alteration is the substitution of the name of Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET for that of MR. MAURICE FITZGERALD.

Mr. GOULBURN'S appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that of Mr. HERRIES to be Master of the Mint, likewise appear; as also the re-appointment of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN BECKET, to the office of Judge Advocate General.

The GAZETTE also announces the appointment of the Earl of ABERDEEN to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, during his Majesty's pleasure, and the elevation to the Peerage of the Right Hon. THOMAS WALLACE, by name, style and title of Baron WALLACE, of Knaresdale, in the County of Northumberland.

The appointments decided upon, but not yet Gazetted, are those of the Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL to the Home Department, Earl BATHURST to the Presidency of the Council, Lord ELLENBOROUGH to the custody of the Privy Seal, Lord MELVILLE to the Board of Controul, Mr. ARBUTHNOT to the Woods and Forests—the Right Hon. C. GRANT to the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

The Earl of DUDLEY, Lord LYNDHURST, Mr. HUSKISSON, Lord PALMERSTON, the Right Hon. VESEY FITZGERALD, the Hon. W. LAMB, retain the offices which they held in the late Government. Mr. DAWSON and Mr. PLANTA are said to be the Secretaries of the Treasury, and Mr. W. PEEL and Mr. PHILLIPS Under Secretaries of the Home Department.

Happy as we, in common with the whole country, are at finding the administration of the Government placed in the hands of those upon whom the firmest reliance is to be placed; and confident as we are in the security of England while her councils are guided and directed by WELLINGTON and PEEL—still, we confess—and we have no desire to disguise our feelings—that the arrangements of the present Government fall very short of our expectations, and the expectations of those, who have regarded with attention the events of the last few months.

In the first place, as it seems to us, many of the persons actually appointed are not in the positions which they could most advantageously fill—and, in the second place, it seems to us, that names have been omitted in the arrangement, which the country would have rejoiced to see included.

Lord ELDON, to whom the people of England look up with respect and veneration—whose experience, whose wisdom, whose firmness and integrity, are proverbial, and whose constitutional principles would have had a weight in the Cabinet, cheering and consoling indeed to the country—is overlooked and omitted.

This seems to us inexplicable; for putting aside the consideration of the dignified retirement of that great man, at the period when Mr. PEEL and others of His Majesty's Ministers quitted office upon conscientious motives, it has been not only the implied but expressed desire, in forming the present Government, to instil into it the principles of Mr. PITT; and yet, in making up the Ministry, Lord ELDON and Lord WESTMORELAND, two Ministers of Mr. PITT'S own Cabinet, have been specially excluded from a participation in it.

The arrangement which has caused this exclusion, brings into the Government Lord ABERDEEN and Lord ELLENBOROUGH, noble Lords of talent and accomplishments, but whose powers of parliamentary oratory we are left to judge chiefly by their attacks *upon each other*—in Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S political career, he has been principally remarkable for speaking in favour of measures and voting against them, and *vice versâ*—if this conduct arose from a consciousness of the effect likely to be produced by his advocacy or opposition, it is a strong proof of modesty and good sense; it will, however, be found to have been his Lordship's general principle, and one upon which he has acted up to the very last—for one of his Lordship's most memorable acts was, speaking against the late Queen CAROLINE and voting *in her favour*.

Supposing—and we venture to suppose very humbly—that the acquisition of these two new lords had been waived—that Lord ELDON had become President of the Council—that Lord BATHURST had been Privy Seal, (if it had been resolved not to restore Lord WESTMORELAND)—that Mr. ARBUTHNOT, (than whom a more deserving servant of the Crown does not live), had been Master of the Mint—that Mr. HERRIES had taken the Duchy of Lancaster, and that the Woods and Forests had been filled by Lord LOWTHER—suppose such a case as this, would it not, we ask, be more gratifying to the country?—would it not have contained a shew of respect and regard for the feelings by which those noblemen and gentlemen were actuated, in conscientiously resigning, from amongst whom some are now, in truth, recalled to office, while others appear to be overlooked and neglected?

We know, too well to be told, the joy and delight of the country in having the Duke of WELLINGTON at the head of an Administration which embraces the talents, the firmness, and integrity of Mr. PEEL; and we are quite aware that, possessing these advantages, the people are little disposed to examine the minor points connected with the Government. The DUKE is, unquestionably, the fittest man in the world to be *Premier* at this crisis—the decision of his character, so well known and thoroughly understood by the Continental Governments, will give a death-blow to diplomatic intrigue. The rivalry which existed between Austria and Great Britain, in the persons of Prince METTERNICH and Mr. CANNING, will cease to be. Russia, the Porte, America herself, will feel the alteration of measures which this change of men cannot fail to effect, and England, rallying from the mischiefs of overstrained liberality and fine-spun policy, shall, please GOD, be "herself again."

With respect to the EARL OF DUDLEY, it seems considered on all hands that his retaining office is merely temporary. We believe his lordship's personal wishes are for retirement; but perhaps the desire to afford every possible explanation of the proceedings of the last few months may have induced him to remain for the present. There were very strong rumours flying about yesterday that LORD GODERICH was to retain a seat in the Cabinet, but without office. Whether this be true or not we do not pretend to know; but when we look back to the early career of Mr. ROBINSON, and call to mind his unequivocal success in the high offices he formerly filled, we should certainly rejoice at a measure which might give the country the advantage of his talents, freed from the load which an ill-proportioned share of responsibility latterly imposed upon them.

Taking our view of the case we really do not think that many weeks will elapse without some other changes—changes, too, which we honestly confess we should be pleased to see, since we are sure they would be highly beneficial to the Government and the country at large. There is a tone adopted and a cry set up about the public offices (at least so we are told) against what gentlemen in the inferior *grades* of the departments are pleased to call the "*stupid ultra Tories.*" The taste of this is bad, to say nothing of its wisdom—ultra-Toryism raised this country to its highest pitch of glory—a relaxation from the principles of ultra-Toryism has, in a few months, lowered and involved her, and nothing but ultra-Toryism will replace her in her former position.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE has resigned the Lord Chamberlainship, and Lord ROSSLYN!!!—*to whom it was actually offered*—has declined the Ordnance.

The TIMES affects to make a mystery about the *non-gazetting* Mr. PEEL'S appointment, or the appointments of Lords BATHURST and MELVILLE. Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S is also postponed, but for no more serious reason than the others.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS is to be Vice President of the Board of Trade—and Mr. WILLIAM LAMB, whose conduct as Chief Secretary for Ireland appears to have given general satisfaction, remains in that office.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT has resigned the Attorney-Generalship, and is succeeded by Sir NICHOLAS CUNNINGHAM TINDAL, Mr. SUGDEN succeeding Sir NICHOLAS as Solicitor.

Since writing the above, a Supplementary Gazette has been published, which we subjoin:—

"*At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of January*, 1828.
Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"His MAJESTY in Council was this day pleased to declare HENRY EARL BATHURST, Lord President of His MAJESTY'S Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

"This day the Right Honourable EDWARD Lord ELLENBOROUGH was, by his MAJESTY'S command, sworn of his MAJESTY'S Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

"His MAJESTY having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable EDWARD Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him.

"His MAJESTY having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Honourable GEORGE, Earl of ABERDEEN, the Oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by His MAJESTY'S command, administered to his Lordship accordingly.

"His MAJESTY having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable ROBERT PEEL to be one of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries, he was this day, by His MAJESTY'S command, sworn one of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

FREE TRADE.

SILK TRADE.—We regret to inform our readers that there are now, in the *township of Macclesfield*, the following unoccupied property—

Empty Houses.....	920
Ditto Factories.....	15
Ditto Rooms in do.....	644

We have not been able to obtain a return from the adjoining townships of Sutton and Hurdsfield, which comprise the remainder of the town of Macclesfield. We believe we may safely add that, during the last two years, there have not been more than twenty new houses built in Macclesfield. These observations we are compelled to make in reply to the various and erroneous reports which are afloat, relative to the state of trade in this neighbourhood, and in confirmation of the position which we have uniformly sustained, that the "Free Trade" system, however eulogized by a party, has proved ruinous to the town, and unless some corrective be administered, will ultimately banish the Silk Trade from the country.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

In addition to this melancholy statement, the following FACT proves, beyond all doubt, the cause of such an effect, and proclaims the hopelessness of the system which its advocates declared *had succeeded* with the English silk manufacture, which now *defied foreign competition*:—

"It will be remembered that his Majesty, some time since, gave a very extensive order to the manufacturers of Spitalfields for the tapestry and hangings which are intended for the new State apartments in Windsor Castle. One of the manufacturers *sent part of the order to be executed at Lyons*; but the circumstance having reached the Royal ear, an order was instantly issued to the effect that the goods should be wrought, if at all, in this country."

Now, why was part of the order sent to be executed in France? Because the English manufacturer *could make more profit by doing so and paying 30 per cent. import duty, than by making the goods himself in England!* And yet our free trade quackery has enabled us to defy foreign rivalry!!

We think this FACT—unanswerable.

THE STANDARD of last night doubts that the Ordnance was offered to Lord ROSSLYN—as *we know the fact* that it *was*, we shall not extract the STANDARD'S reasons for believing that it was *not!*

THE following anecdote is extracted by the LEEDS INTELLIGENCER of last Thursday, from the LIVERPOOL ALBION of the Monday preceding. The political career of Mr. CANNING is now become matter of history, and the description of the scene is so curious, that as an illustration of history, we make no scruple of submitting it.

"The anecdote which we are about to mention, we heard related since his death. Yet the person from whom it is derived had such means of knowing the truth on the subject, that we have not ourselves the slightest doubt that what we shall now relate is strictly true. It will be in the recollection of all our readers, that Mr. Canning was, in 1822, appointed to fill the important situation of Governor General of India, and that he visited Liverpool in the month of August in that year, for the purpose of taking leave of his friends and constituents, previous to his intended departure for India. He resided during his visit at Seaforth House, the seat of John Gladstone, Esq. near Crosby. On Friday the 30th of August, a grand farewell dinner was given to the Right Honourable Gentleman in the Lyceum News-room. *On the morning of that day, Mr. Canning received a letter from his old and tried friend the Earl of Liverpool, offering to him on his own terms the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, which had become vacant by the sudden death of the Marquess of Londonderry. Gratifying as this unconditional tender of office was to his feelings, the circumstance of its reaching him just on the eve of the farewell dinner caused no little embarrassment to the Right Honourable Gentleman. In the delicate situation in which he was thus placed, he confided the secret of the letter to an honourable gentleman who had joined him at Seaforth-house, and who had long enjoyed a large share of his confidence. They walked down together to the sea-side, on the sands of which they discussed the propriety of keeping the secret of the actual tender of office at home, in order that the farewell dinner, which was appointed to take place in the evening, might not lose any of its interest from the disclosure, *and it undoubtedly would have lost some, if the fact had become generally known to the company.* The secret was kept, the dinner went off with *eclat*, and Mr. CANNING delivered on this occasion one of his most brilliant orations. His *valedictory address was beautiful as well as affecting*; and the bulk of the company, when Mr. CANNING departed from the room, thought they should "see his face no more." We recollect perfectly well, that when he came to the part of his speech in which he alluded to the hope which the chairman had expressed, of yet seeing his great talents employed in the service of his country at home, Mr. CANNING seemed to speak with unusual hesitation. A breathless silence reigned throughout the room; and, at the very moment when attention was wrought up to the highest pitch, and when every ear was on the alert to catch some interesting disclosure respecting ministerial arrangements, the Right Honourable Gentleman disappointed the hopes of the auditory, concluding the sentence somewhat abruptly, by stating, that '*upon his honour he had nothing to tell.*' This anecdote, whilst it accounts for the embarrassment which was observable in Mr. CANNING'S tone and manner when he was reluctantly compelled to allude to what he called the Chairman's '*most unexpected*, though amicable provocation,' shews how incorrect were the inferences which the politicians of the day drew from passages in that celebrated speech. *The tender of office at home had, it would appear, been actually made to Mr. Canning, before he had delivered his speech*—but, as he had not, prior to the dinner, made up his mind to accept or reject the important station to which he had been invited by the Earl of LIVERPOOL, whose communication was friendly rather than official, there was not, in our opinion, any thing improper in the Right Honourable Gentleman not disclosing to the company the fact of his having received a confidential letter from his Noble Friend."

POLITICAL BON-MOT.

SOME one jocularly observed to the Marquess WELLESLEY, that in his arrangements of the Ministry, "The DUKE had thrown him overboard."—"Yes," said the MARQUESS, "but I trust I have strength enough left to swim *to the other side.*"

IT is not generally known, we believe, that to the LOWTHER family Mr. PITT was indebted for his first seat in Parliament; it appears that Mr. CRADDOCK, in his Memoir published two or three years since, attributed the introduction of Mr. PITT into the House of Commons to the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, through the medium of the DUKE OF RUTLAND. The EARL OF LONSDALE, however, anxious to secure for his house the honour of having first opened the path of greatness and immortality to the future minister, addressed the following letter and enclosure to Mr. CRADDOCK, in which the matter is set at rest and decided. As some contemporary says, in observing upon this correspondence, the seating Mr. PITT in Parliament is not by very many, the only noble piece of service the House of LOWTHER has done its country.

"Lowther, August 18, 1826.

"SIR—Trusting that you will ascribe the liberty I am now taking to its true motive, I shall make no further apology for troubling you on the present occasion.

"In your very interesting and entertaining Memoirs, you mention your first introduction to Mr. PITT at Chevely, after his unsuccessful attempt to represent the University of Cambridge: and you further state, that it was to the kindness of the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, at the intercession of the DUKE OF RUTLAND, that he was first indebted for his seat in Parliament.

"In the year 1780 (September) I was returned for the city of Carlisle, and also for the borough of Appleby, in consequence of my connection with the late LORD LONSDALE; and having made my election for the former, Mr. PITT succeeded to the vacant seat. Although I had a perfect recollection of all the circumstances which led to the introduction of this distinguished individual to my relative, I was unwilling to trouble you with any communication upon the subject, till I could do it in the most satisfactory manner. I have, therefore, deferred it, till I could lay my hands on some letters I had formerly seen, and which I found amongst an immense mass of unsorted papers at this house.

"Had the trifling inaccuracy, to which I have ventured to call your attention, referred to a person of less eminence than Mr. PITT, it would scarcely have served as an excuse for giving you this trouble; but as almost every circumstance in the life of so remarkable a person is, in a degree, of public importance, I have presumed to think that this communication may not be unacceptable to you. Allow me to add, that having met you frequently at the hospitable table of Sir EDMUND HARTOPP, when he resided near Exeter, forms one of the pleasing recollections of my early days.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
"LONSDALE."

"Arlington-street, Nov. 29, 1780.

"The DUKE OF RUTLAND presents his compliments to Sir JAMES LOWTHER; and if he will give him leave he will introduce Mr. PITT to him to-morrow morning at any hour which may suit his convenience."

"Arlington-street, Nov. 30, 1780.

"The DUKE OF RUTLAND presents his compliments to Sir JAMES LOWTHER; he will be very happy to have the honour of seeing him in Arlington-street, and will take care that Mr. PITT shall meet him."

"Belvoir Castle, March 2, 1781.

"DEAR SIR—I must take the liberty of congratulating you on the success of Mr. PITT'S first appearance in the House of Commons.

The satisfaction I have felt in his having fulfilled all the encomiums made of him is very great, and I trust, Sir, your's will not be less, in the thoughts of having placed him in that situation where his abilities may operate with utility to his country. I cannot conclude this without assuring you that I shall ever remember the obligations I have received from you with the sincerest gratitude and affection.—I am, Sir, your most obliged faithful friend, "RUTLAND."

SOMEBODY hoaxed the Old TIMES, on Saturday, with a letter *signed* SOMERSET, which the Old TIMES people believed to come from Lord SOMERSET; who, because he is by courtesy a *Lord*, they fancy to be a Peer. The CHRONICLE made the same blunder about the House of SOMERSET protecting Lord CHARLES for family affection-sake. The name of the House of SOMERSET is SEYMOUR; the House of Lord CHARLES SOMERSET is BEAUFORT.—What fools these Cocknies make of themselves.

COURT CIRCULAR.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock Friday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Earl BATHURST, Earl DUDLEY, Viscount MELVILLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Earl of ABERDEEN, Mr. PEEL, MR. HUSKISSON, Mr. CHARLES GRANT, Mr. GOULBURN, and Mr. HERRIES. The Ministers sat in deliberation for four hours and a half. The summonses for the assembling of a Cabinet were issued Friday morning from the Foreign Office.

Earl BATHURST attended at the Council Office Friday morning, but did not do any official act as Lord President of the Council, not having been confirmed in his office before the KING in Council.

The Right Honourable Sir JOHN BECKET has been appointed by his MAJESTY to the office of Judge Advocate-General, vacant by the resignation of the Honourable JAMES ABERCROMBIE.

Mr. GOULBURN attended on Friday at the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street, and had an interview with Mr. HERRIES.

Friday Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON transacted business at the Secretary of State's Office for the Colonial Department.

Earl DUDLEY transacted business at the Foreign Office on Friday. His Lordship had a conference with Prince ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Ambassador.

Mr. WYNN visited Viscount GODERICH on Friday, at his residence in Downing-street.

The KING patronizes the ensuing Choral Fund Concert.

OPPOSITION CIRCULAR

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE yesterday walked up Berkeley-square and down Bruton-street, into Bond-street, and returned to Lansdowne House by Brook-street.

Lord MUSTARD transacted business with his coachmaker and silversmith.

Friday Mr. TIERNEY had an interview with Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, on the pavement in St. James's-street, nearly in front of BOODLE'S.

Mr. BROUGHAM yesterday was occupied all day in an appeal case for removing a pauper from Hockley-in-the-Hole to Stepney—at the rising of the Court, the Learned Gentleman proceeded to BROOKES's to read the TIMES newspaper.

On Saturday the Right Hon. J. ABERCROMBIE transacted business with several of the *heads of departments* at Devonshire House.

His Grace the Duke of BEDFORD wrote two letters on Friday, both of which were forwarded to London by the General Post.

Mr. WILBRAHAM BOOTLE has been several days closely occupied in learning how to spell his new title.

Several of the Ex-Ministers are expected to visit the French play next week.

FROM the present appearance of *symptoms*, the West India *fever* is likely to rage with peculiar violence during the ensuing Session; and considering the activity of talent devoted to the Colonial department as well as the novelty afforded by the details of the department to its new chief, we anticipate some sharp work between the Planters and the Saints; or rather, we should say, between the legitimate proprietors of the soil, and the shuffling, snuffling *jonkanoes*, who would fritter away the whole of our vast Colonial wealth in the West merely to let in soft sugar of their own from the East.

We are by no means of Mr. M'CULLOCH's way of thinking, who has found out that Colonies *are of no value*—what will MR. M'CULLOCH, or any of his audience, say, to the fact that the exports from the British West Indies between the year 1697 and 1825 exclusive, amount to *three hundred and ninety-six millions, nine hundred and nine thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six pounds*; during which period the exports from Great Britain amount to *two hundred and thirteen millions, seven hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred and thirty pounds*; leaving a balance of property added to the capital of Great Britain amounting to *one hundred and eighty-three millions, one hundred and forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six pounds sterling*.

But the people who talk slightingly of the Colonies, talk like fools—perfect fools, and the proof of their folly would be made evident the moment a war was declared, likely to affect our distant possessions—see the fleets and armies that would be hurried out to protect those outposts of commercial and political importance in our intercourse and influence with the *new world* and the *old!* As to the disputes about Colonial legislation, they are domestic quarrels, and before any strong measures be taken, it is quite necessary the new "chief" should fully understand his ground.

Now, certainly we repeat—repeating also our thorough disbelief that MR. HUSKISSON wrote one line of it—that the despatch bearing the Right Hon. Gentleman's name, of which we published a copy last Sunday, not only does not appear likely to answer any good purpose, but that it has already done a vast deal of mischief in the Island of Jamaica—no class of persons even affecting to be pleased with it, except the Missionaries and Dissenters, who have, as we have already stated, declared religion and slavery to be incompatible. Meetings have been called, and holden in various parts of the Colony, where the feelings of the persons assembled have been expressed in no measured terms—at one held at St. Ann's Bay, the meeting resolved that the letter of Ministers *signed* by MR. HUSKISSON, contains "gross violations of our constitutional rights, betrays the most palpable ignorance of our local policy, tends to excite insubordination, threatens ultimately the loss of all property, and confirms the necessity of a determined opposition and resistance to measures so completely at variance with the laws, customs, and institutions of the Island, and injurious to the character, honour, and talents of the Empire."

But at a public meeting held by the inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, in Morant Bay, CHARLES SCOTT, Esq. in the chair, the despatch was more deliberately picked to pieces, and compared with the works of other hands, tending, as Mr. BARCLAY shewed, to prove the truth of the surmise, upon which we last week ventured, as to the real authorship of this highly be-praised production—upon an inquiry from the Chairman whether any gentleman present had come prepared with any resolutions:—

Mr. BARCLAY (after a pause) said, he held in his hand resolutions prepared for the occasion, which would perhaps answer if there was nothing better forthcoming; he could scarcely call them his resolutions, as they contained suggestions from several individuals, and all he had done was to arrange them in the order in which he was now about to present them. But before doing this, he wished (if the meeting would permit) to make a few observations on the unfortunate cause that had brought them together. We have had many attacks made upon us, and from many different quarters, but this was certainly the most unexpected and the most unreasonable of any; it was some satisfaction, however, in the present instance, that we could be at no loss as to who dealt the blow—that it came from a quarter which ought not be suffered to exercise its baneful influence over these colonies. It was true Mr. HUSKISSON's name appeared at the end of this official despatch, containing an elaborate commentary on our extensive Slave Code, but no one would suppose for a moment, that he penned it; nor indeed was it to be expected, that men at the head of departments of State, could, themselves, perform the multifarious duties of those offices, but it was to be expected, and the country required of them, that they should employ competent, honest, and unprejudiced persons. Now, it was but too well known, that the person who filled the highly important office of Colonial Solicitor, was the son of our arch-enemy JAMES STEPHEN, the author of "Slavery of the British West India Colonies," and various other productions the most envenomed (and that was not saying little) of all that had issued from the English press, during the whole of this virulent controversy; there was scarcely an epithet of reproach in the English language, which he had not applied to us. Scarcely a crime known to degrade human nature, which he had not made common to us; he had even laboured to collect and compile in one enormous volume, all the calumnies in circulation against us; in short, the course he had pursued towards the Colonies had been to

"Distort the truth, accumulate the lye,
"And heap the pile of calumny;"

and yet this man's son was kept in the office of Colonial Solicitor, as if for the very purpose of fomenting discord—as if to enable the father the more effectually to scatter around him fire-brands of destruction—that the official document which had again embroiled us with the Government, was his production, there could not be a shadow of doubt; it was, in fact, but an abstract from his work on Slavery. The only difference was, that Mr. STEPHEN, writing in the character of Colonial Secretary, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, was somewhat more moderate, as might reasonably enough be expected, in other respects both productions were precisely the same, as he conceived the following statements would fully demonstrate:—

Stephen's Slavery of the British West India Colonies.

Mr. S.—Speaking in severe censure of that clause of the Slave Law, which authorises magistrates to punish slave leaving their duty to make complaints, which are found frivolous and *groundless*, says, "the dilemma of the complaining slave, therefore, is precisely this—if he fails in establishing his complaint, he is to be cart-whipped by the Justice; if he succeeds, he is to be cart-whipped by his master," &c. p. 114.

Mr. S.—"It would be well comparatively, if the delegation of the power of punishment ended here; it descends also to the drivers." p. 43.

Mr. S.—The slave (by the indemnification given to his master), when prosecuted as a criminal, is deprived of that protection which he might naturally desire from his master's regard to self-interest, and is sometimes even punished for his master's crimes. p. 322.

Mr. S.—The slave has no means of obtaining a change of owner, when cruel treatment makes it necessary, &c. p. 100.

Mr. S.—The more ordinary and prudent course has been to cover such barbarous intentions (slitting open the noses, cutting off the ears and feet, and other dismemberments) by general words—giving a *discretionary power* to Justices of the Peace, before whom the slave is convicted, to sentence him to death. *or such other punishment* as they shall think fit, p. 308.

Mr. S. in commenting upon the punishment of slaves convicted of assaulting, or offering violence *to* free persons, says—By the existing laws in most, I believe in all our colonies, the slave who should attempt to defend himself against a murderous weapon or instrument of torture in the hands of a white person, though the aggressor possessed no public warrant, or private authority over him, might be hanged for so obeying the imperious duties of nature, p. 190.

Mr. S.—It (obeah) has been for the most part the ground for a fanciful though *fatal* imputation on the poor slaves. p. 305.

Mr. S.—Treating on the subject of manumission, and inveighing against the regulation which *formerly* required security for maintenance, as operating against the granting of manumission, says—"Upon ordinary principles of actions, a master might be expected to pause when called upon to enter into such an obligation, although otherwise willing to give up, or sell at its value, his right to the future services of his slave."—p. 401.

Mr. S.—Dishonest executors often dissent from such bequests (testamentary manumission) or will hold freedom from the legatees, on a false pretence that they have not assets, &c. p. 398.

Mr. S.—These humane lawgivers have further enlarged their sanguinary catalogue by punishing the base attempt or design to commit crimes as severely as the crimes themselves: thus the attempt to administer poison to free persons by slaves, &c. p. 304.

Mr. S. commenting on the unprotected state of negro property says—"Slaves cannot contract or be contracted with, a promissory note or bond to a negro slave would have no legal effect," &c. p. 140.

Mr. S.—There will be little difficulty—(speaking of the protection to be expected from the colonial Magistrates) in any case to get the sanction of some neighbouring planter in the commission of the peace when the master thinks fit to apply for it. p. 293.

Mr. S.—Jamaica, if I mistake not, was the first of the British colonies that adopted those terrible *slave prisons called workhouses*, &c.

Colonial Secretary's Despatch.

Colonial Secretary.—"As every *groundless complaint is to be punished*, it is to be feared that many founded complaints will not be preferred. The mere failure of evidence in support of a complaint is surely not enough to justify the punishment of the party complaining."

Colonial Secretary.—This act appears to sanction *an unlimited delegation of the power of punishment*, so that even a fellow slave may be entrusted with it.

Colonial Secretary.—It is unjust to indemnify any man at the public expence for a loss in which his own culpable neglect of duty may have involved him. To the slave it is unjust to deprive his owner of all pecuniary interests in the preservation of his life; and when the crime of the slave is, as it often may be, the direct consequence of the owner's misconduct, it is, &c.

Colonial Secretary.—That object (a regulation to guard against perjury) might be secured without incurring the inconvenience of *leaving the slave in the power of ay owner*, convicted of the extreme abuse of his authority.

Colonial Secretary.—In many cases, both the nature and the amount of the punishment to be inflicted on the offending slave are referred exclusively to the *discretion of the Court*. I am not aware of any necessity for so *unlimited* a delegation of authority.

Colonial Secretary.—The enactments by which *assault or offering violence to a free person are declared capital*, are framed with an extraordinary laxity of expression, and have an appearance of severity which I am persuaded was not really contemplated by the framers of the law.

Colonial Secretary.—The definition of the offence of *Obeah* will be found to embrace many acts against which it could not have been intended to denounce the punishment of death.

Colonial Secretary.—On the subject of gratuitous manumissions, or manumissions effected by private contract (sell), this act requires, that in all cases security shall be given for maintenance of the slave. This regulation must of course operate as a great discouragement to manumissions.

Colonial Secretary.—In the case of testamentary manumission, the estate of testator is liable to the annuity.

Colonial Secretary.—The definition of the crime of *preparing to administer poison*, is so extensive, as to include many innocent and even meritorious acts!!!

Colonial Secretary.—The property of slaves is left in an unprotected state; no action is given to them or to any person on their behalf, &c.

Colonial Secretary.—The complaint which the slave is authorized to make before any three Magistrates, would not, I should fear, be a very effectual means of redress. As they must always be three proprietors of the same parish, there is a manifest danger of the influence of local partialities.

Colonial Secretary.—The 37th Section of this Act, authorizes private persons to commit their *slaves to prison in the workhouses*, &c.

Mr. BARCLAY asked if it could be believed that ever two men thought and wrote so much alike, or if any doubt remained that both these productions came from the same source? He should offer no comment; if the fact was established that Mr. STEPHEN was acting *under the rose* as Colonial Secretary, we certainly should not wonder at the rejection of our Slave Law, or any thing that could follow.—Having already trespassed too far on their time, he now begged to present the Resolutions he had prepared, and hoped they would be found to express the feelings of the meeting.

The speech of Mr. BARCLAY contains, as our readers may perceive, little but a comparative review of Mr. STEPHEN'S book and Mr. HUSKISSON'S letter; but that review speaks volumes, for it not only goes to prove the absolute domination of the STEPHENS, MACAULAYS, WILBERFORCES, and BUXTONS in the colonial department, but it also proves that the colonists are themselves aware of their influence.

Everybody knows that Mr. HUSKISSON'S abilities are of the first class, and we do certainly anticipate that he will rise superior to the clog which the canters have hitherto hung over the department of which he is now the head—certain it is, that the West Indians at the present moment believe themselves abandoned by the new Secretary to their old enemies; and they feel the full force of Lord DUDLEY'S observations last year in the House of Lords, when speaking of the colonists and Lord BATHURST. "The voice they hear," said the Earl of DUDLEY, "is the voice of the Noble Lord (BATHURST)—but the hand they feel is the hand of their pursuing antagonist;" in the first onset the West Indians have been driven to the conclusion that they are thus handed over, by finding that Mr. STEPHEN after his old avowed fashion, has been "*saving Minister' the trouble of thinking*;" in the bit of quackery which the Old TIMES selects as a splendid proof of the new Colonial Minister's talent for despatch writing.

Next week we shall proceed to shew the fallacy of the principle, and the injustice and ignorance displayed in this magnificent performance; for however desirable it may be to appease the irritated feelings of the oppressed colonists, the matter has gone too far to rest; the worms upon whom the saints love to dance will turn, and if amongst them a snake or two should rear his head, those who permit the ungodly rites of methodism and humbug to be performed, will come extremely well off if the mischief and bites only fall upon the performers. We apprehend worse things, and we think we should do extremely wrong if we did not say what we know; our acquaintance with West Indian matters is ten times more extensive than Mr. HUSKISSON'S *can at present possibly be*, and it is our duty to endeavour to put him upon his guard against a set of persons for whose pretended holiness he can have no relish, and whose hypocrisy, when he finds it out, will become the object of his unqualified contempt and abhorrence.

PARIS Papers of the 24th inst. have been received, the contents of which are somewhat interesting.

It is stated, on the authority of advices from Bucharest of the 4th inst. that the Porte, anxious that all difficulties in the way of pacification should be removed, addressed a note to the Russian Ambassador on the 15th ult., in which the following conditions were proposed:

"First, the PORTE will concede to the Greeks the right of governing themselves by Rajahs, chosen by themselves in the Morea, and in the Isles.

"Secondly, the capitation, hitherto received, shall be changed into an impost proportioned to the revenues.

"Thirdly, no Ottoman troops shall be maintained in the said provinces, with the exception of certain fortresses."

To this Note it is said M. Ribeaupierre did not deem it consistent with his duty to pay any attention.

The PORTE, it is added, looks upon the present conjuncture as one of so much importance, that it has determined to call the whole nation to a participation in its deliberations. For this purpose a Hatti-scherif has been issued, directing the convocation of a sort of National Assembly, and the election of representatives has already commenced.

CANADA.

THE state of this extensive and important Colony appears to require some strong and immediate measures to restore it to order and tranquillity. We believe that at times when objects of greater and more immediate interest occupy the public mind, matters in fact of the first rate consequence, but which being further removed from the eye, appear comparatively trifling, are suffered either to escape attention, or if noticed, merely occupy the cares of those to whom their guardianship is entrusted, for the purpose of being postponed in the best possible manner. The following are extracts from a private correspondent, which have appeared in the MORNING POST, and which will serve to attract the attention *at least* of those who are connected with our American settlements.

"MONTREAL, Dec. 15, 1827.—As you require, I will give you, as well as I am enabled, the opinions which, as a '*looker-on*,' I have formed of the disputes in this colony. As to what is said in all the London Papers (except the MORNING POST) of our Political difficulties, and the changes of our Governor, it seems to me that the former are misunderstood, because they are most grossly misrepresented in most of your political publications, as well as daily papers.

"We have only one real ground of difference; most improperly stated, as between the Governor personally and the Lower House; but, in fact, between the latter and His Majesty's Government, whose instructions the Governor must follow. It is almost needless to tell you that the Lower House claims the controul over every sixpence of the public revenue, and refuses to vote the payments of the salary of any officer of Government, of whatever description, for more than one year. Under this pretension, they arrogate to themselves the right of fixing each officer's salary, by voting for him no more than they think proper; and by thus giving or withholding their allowance, maintain a controul over *every* appointment in the province.—The Governor, Judges, and the officers in every department, would be at their mercy, and *how* they would use it in the case of resistance to their measures, it is not difficult to predict. On the other hand, Government most justly says, that

by the law of Geo. III. (confirmed by subsequent laws, as will be seen by those of his present Majesty, in 1822 and 1825, called the Trade Acts), certain duties levied under that Act, are, by that very law appropriated '*for the defraying of the charges of the Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government of the Province;*' that being so appropriated, the House has no controul over it, further than that an account should be rendered annually to the Legislature of the application of its proceeds. This has been always done, as appears by the Journals of the House. These duties at present amount to about 30,000l. per annum; and the charges of the two departments they are destined to pay, exceed that sum about 5,000l. per year. But as the consumption of the taxed commodities must, from our growing population, increase, and in a few years equal the claims of the departments to be provided for, Government will thereby become independent of the Lower House for all but local expenditures, and if these are not voted the country only will suffer.

"So long as this law exists (and that it does exist the laying the duties imposed by it is sufficient evidence) the Crown has an undoubted right to the appropriation of its proceeds; and if they give it up without a reasonable substitute, they will be prostrate at the feet of the House of Assembly, will lose the influence constitutionally vested in the Crown, and will retain no other privilege than that of paying for the preservation of the country from foreign aggression.

"It is undeniable that the prejudices of the Canadian representatives will always actuate them to preserve *French laws* and *customs*, and keep this, the lower one, a *French province*; and nothing but the unlimited controul over the public revenue will enable them to effect it. If that point is conceded, the rest will easily follow. They have refused to vote the Civil List constitutionally; and will strain every nerve to be masters of the revenue. It seems to me that if the House has a sincere desire to remove existing differences, it can be done, by agreeing to vote *a fair and moderate Civil List for the King's life*, as in England; on which condition all the Revenues of the Province, including those levied under 14 Geo. III, should be placed under their appropriation. This would be the surrender of a certain permanent Revenue by the Crown for the sake of restoring harmony to the Province; it would give a proper check to lavish or useless expenditure: but at the same time would relieve the Government from what, in their own view of the case, would approach to nearly, if not all, our Civil Lists. There could be no reasonable objection to the continuance of the granting the Civil List every new reign, with fresh additions, as the state of the country may require. If something of this kind is not adopted, it will be of no use to change Governors, under the hope of pleasing the Canadian Members, *for they will not be pleased.*

"As regards Earl DALHOUSIE, he is universally esteemed by those who judge of him candidly. He can have no object but the welfare of the province, and cannot be charged with applying the revenue to his own, or any other improper use. But his instructions he must follow: and to delude the Canadians a few leading characters hold *him* up as *the cause* of these difficulties, which in every Session of Parliament are made the ground of irritation and the obstruction of the public business. By these means, and by abusing him in a paper supported by PAPINEAU, the late Speaker of the House, VIZE, and about ten others, they expect to get him recalled, and a more pliant character sent out; but it would be a most difficult, if not an impossible, task for any man that has a regard for his duty to please them; nor is it likely that they will keep on good terms with him beyond the first Session. In the Resolutions passed by the House last Spring, was discovered too plainly their fixed design of insulting the Governor so as to oblige him to prorogue them; and then to charge him with a wanton abuse of his prerogative. The Canadians as a body are totally ignorant of the real difference between the parties; but are told that the Governor wishes to tax them for the purpose of providing for Placemen and Pensioners! and that no account is rendered by him of the public money thus said to be squandered away on his creatures. These falsehoods, (mixed up with fears for their religion and property) attach all the Canadians to this junto; and to a man they will side with them. I do not mean that they would be disloyal in case of any emergency, but they will always return Members to Parliament whose principles are such as I have described. The English Population is unrepresented, and must be so until the Provinces are united, and the Townships represented.

"You will learn that the English portion of the community in this district are about addressing the Governor on the occasion of the refusal of Mr. PAPINEAU, as Speaker of the Lower House. The Address will be very generally signed, *except by the Canadians*, and some *Irish Catholics*. On the other hand, the latter are preparing a meeting to decide upon sending home Deputies to the King and Parliament, with a petition on the subject of their grievances, so that our difficulties *must be noticed*. If I am correctly informed, they do not mean to state the Act of 14 Geo. 3d, as one of their grievances, nor do they mean to complain of the Governor's refusal of Mr. PAPINEAU as Speaker, though the former is the cause of our Legislative differences, and the latter has prohibited the Session of our Parliament. These are delicate points, that will bring them into contact with the Imperial Parliament, which it is their policy to avoid. I believe that among their grievances are the defalcation of the late Receiver-General, and Mr. PERCIVAL'S exaction of fees unwarranted by law, and the Trade Act; with all which the Governor has nothing to do; and if these deputies have not other cause of complaint, they may as well stay at home. In two or three days their views will be explained, and a collection of 2,000l. attempted to defray the expences of the Deputies to England. I think Government must and will come to some decision about the Financial Question, till when there cannot be harmony in our Legislature, nor would an angel, if sent as Governor, give them satisfaction. They will get as many *crosses* as they please to *any petition* they may draw up, and reckon on the overwhelming force they can bring into the field, as also some good intentioned attached friends, they say they possess in your capital. It is my sincere opinion that there is scarcely an Englishman in the country who would not unite with them in obtaining redress of *real* grievances, but we feel none; we are the happiest and freest people on earth, and cannot be brought to the opinion that our blessings will be augmented by French Domination and Ascendency. The French Habitans themselves, were they not tampered with by the Junto, would be among the first to appreciate and acknowledge the benefits they derive from their connection with Great Britain; with all their ignorance they are not so blind as not to see that it is to this connection that they owe their freedom from taxation, and a market for the produce of their industry. After all it must be acknowledged, that the *higher parts* of a free legislative government were given to them before they were (as a people) sufficiently enlightened to deserve it, and it is a misfortune that the old French institutions tend to perpetuate this moral darkness."

"MONTREAL, Dec. 17, 1827.—It is to be hoped that the Colonial Secretary will not hastily decide on any measure deeply affecting the interests of the Colony on underhand, interested, and partial representations of private individuals. We have increased confidence since Mr. STANLEY'S appointment; for in the short time he was with us, the little he said is reported to have shewn sound views of Colonial matters, and to have evinced great interest in our prosperity. Such policy as I have seen and heard recommended would be the ruin of the country: at the same time *many* changes could and *must* be made for the better. Some acts of LORD DALHOUSIE'S may certainly be disapproved of—some have had the appearance of resentment, which have made him unpopular among the Canadians, and have been subjects of regret among his friends; still I must say that he is an excellent, benevolent, kind-hearted man; who sincerely wishes for and endeavours to promote the happiness and welfare of the people over whom he has been sent out to govern; but he has a difficult game to play, he cannot, he dare not, without authority from home, allow the encroachments and pretensions of the House of Assembly.

"Now, although he has sufficient firmness to maintain his own dignity, and what are considered the unquestionable rights of the Crown, it may be thought that a little more of the courtier might not depreciate the firmness of the soldier; in short, that the '*fortiter in re*' might be made compatible with the '*suaviter in modo*,' he may possibly have occasionally identified too much the politician with the individual.

"A *crisis* however has arrived—the British Parliament must interfere, and decide, and *settle* the points in dispute; and on that decision will depend whether this superb colony is for ever to preserve the French features (in some respects obsolete and ill suited to the intelligence of the era,) in laws, customs, religion, principles, and language, or to become the abode of British feelings, British principles, British jurisprudence, and the enterprize and intelligence which everywhere follow them.

"There is to be a great assembly of *Canadian Notables* to-morrow, to pass resolutions which will be sufficiently severe against the Governor, and to appoint Delegates to carry a list of their grievances, real and imaginary, to the foot of the throne; the concluding prayer of which will be, to recall the Noble Lord, to give an account of his stewardship, and to appoint another. I am ready to pray for the same event also, *unless the union of the Provinces be determined on*; for so bitter is the House of Assembly against him, that nothing but anarchy and confusion will reign whilst he remains amongst us, notwithstanding his high honour and indefatigable exertions for the good of the colony. When a fresh Governor is appointed, I shall be glad that he be a Civilian, of high character, good nerves, and good talents; free from prejudice and party, and one who thoroughly understands the theory and practice of the British Constitution; in such case, respect would be paid to his opinions."

IRELAND.

WE submit a few more "Provincials" from that blessed country—we could trace the causes to less rural scenes—but we have faith and hope in the new Government.

"HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

(From the Roscommon Gazette.)

"It is exceedingly painful to our feelings to be under the necessity, in the discharge of our public duty, to allude so frequently to the demoralized state of parts of the County Leitrim. To those before published we have now to add an act, which we are bold to say could not be surpassed by the most barbarous class of Indians. It appears from a communication now before us, that on the night of Thursday se'nnight, a party of Rockites entered the house of a man named Cassidy, near Drumkeerin, and after ordering him to get out of bed, stated their determination to be revenged for his having violated their laws, by dealing with a Protestant, and proceeded to put down a large fire—while the fire was kindling, they whipped him with a leather thong, which they brought for the purpose, and then declared their intention of roasting him—however, in the first instance, they compelled the unfortunate man to swallow such part of the tobacco and soap (which they asserted he purchased from a Protestant) as they could get in the house, and used him so inhumanly in other respects, as to cause his death. His remains were interred in the church yard of Kiltubride, on Saturday!!"

(From the Sligo Journal.)

"The Maguireites are still at work in the neighbourhood of Drumkeerin and Inniamagrath; there are a set of persons calling themselves *Steel Boys*, well armed, perpetrating the greatest disorders; no person dare go into the house of the unfortunate Magarrahan.—We gave some extracts from *The Warder* in our last number, which partially exposed some of the atrocities that are going forward there with impunity. It would be a matter almost impossible to narrate the several instances of more than diabolical villainy of which they are guilty. We have heard, on indisputable authority, that a poor shopkeeper, who was *convicted* of being a friend of the Magarrahan's, was compelled to swallow a quarter of a pound of Tobacco, the effects of which proved fatal in a few days! Some of the Police in that quarter who heard some rumours of the matter, insisted on seeing the body, but were refused by the relatives of the deceased. We have also heard other rumours, which, when properly authenticated, shall be published.

"On Tuesday nineteen persons were found guilty of riots at Roserea, thirteen of whom were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and hard labour. A great many more stand indicted for the like offence, but have had their trials postponed till the next Sessions."

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The letter of the "Bank of England Note Admirer," inserted in the BULL of last Sunday, demands from me an explanation upon two points.

My opponent assumes that the issue of small notes by the Country Bankers caused the panic. It has been smartly said by an able writer that it might as well be ascribed to small beer.

The panic may be traced to many causes: the following short and imperfect sketch exhibits a view of the leading circumstances and more immediate causes of the convulsions with which the year 1825 terminated.

The Ministers, having adopted the doctrine of Mr. RICARDO, that we might return from an abundant paper to a metallic currency, without producing more effect in reducing the prices of commodities, than 4 or 5 per cent. caused PEEL'S Bill to be passed. That Bill alarmed all men who were practically acquainted with the workings of the money system in the country. The long-sighted began immediately to strengthen their positions by drawing in cash advances, wherever they had been so extended as to be placed out of their immediate controul. Prices fell—not 4 to 5, but, in many cases, 40 or 50 per cent. Demand declined; stocks were lessened in the hands of all shopkeepers and middle-men; consumption, as far as the producers of commodities were concerned, was thereby decreased amazingly; and productions were curtailed in a corresponding manner. These causes were in operation during the years 1820—21—and 22. They might have continued to operate in the same manner till the close of 1823, and have plunged the country into greater difficulty and deeper misery, if they had not been checked before they were fully spent by the counteraction of the Bill which extended to Bankers the power to issue small notes till the year 1833. I am of opinion, however, that we should have witnessed a revulsion, if the small-note bill had not been passed: and, whenever that revulsion came, there would have been increased consumption, quickened demand, and active and augmented production. This turn in the tide came from the influence of the small-note bill, earlier than it otherwise would have come, and that Bill also made the tide of returning prosperity flow with increased force.

The great falling off in the amount of the productions during three years caused a *natural* increased demand for commodities in the year 1823. This natural demand was prodigiously augmented by the boastful speeches in Parliament, in the succeeding session, and by the means which had been resorted to by the Government and the Bank, for relief from distress, viz.: dead weight—lending money upon Stock mortgage—discounts. The forced advances made by the Bank, both in bank notes and gold, made money so abundant in London, and the great cities, that all men increased their dealings: merchandize was made to pass rapidly from hand to hand, and at almost every interchange, fresh paper money was created; every merchant and trader thus augmented the amount of the paper currency by putting his credit into circulation upon bills. This gradually swelled the great stream of circulation from the beginning of the year 1823, to the autumn of 1825. Prices having greatly risen from these *general* causes, there is no doubt that the issues of Country Bankers would be increased, without any departure whatever by them from the ordinary routine of their business; and I admit, also, that they were, in a limited degree, participators in producing the effect. But this admission only shows, that the tributary brook was swollen at the same time that the mighty river was overflowed and carrying away all in its course.

Speculation in commodities grew out of these circumstances, and occasioned vast importations of raw materials for manufacturers.—That this species of speculation was pushed out by the immediate influence of the Bank of England, and not by that of the Country Bankers, is indisputable from the fact, that it began to operate first, and most extensively, upon imported commodities, and not upon those of home production; and caused in them far greater fluctation of prices than in the latter: take, for brief illustration, the prices of two somewhat similar raw materials used in manufactures:—

	Highest price in 1825.	Lowest price in 1827.
FOREIGN.		
American cotton (Bowed Georgia)....	17d. per lb.....	5½d. per lb.
HOME.		
Sheeps' wool—Best South Down flocks for cloth manufacture	16d. per lb.....	9d. per lb.
Ditto Lincolnshire, for the stuff and Norwich fabric....	18d.....	10d.

If speculation were owing to Country Bankers, this could not have been the case, but the reverse must have taken place: the prices of things produced at home, would have been first influenced by it; and the effect would have been the greatest upon them.

The next evidence in support of my position is, that all the Joint Stock Companies, which sprang up from the abundance of money in London, rank and strong, like vegetation in the tropics after the pestilential overflowing of a river, were raised in the great cities where the Country-Bank system, strictly speaking, does not prevail. That these were encouraged, fostered, and supported, not by Country Bankers, but by the Bank of England, is clear from the fact, that the Directors of that Establishment monopolized, as they are wont, a vast deal more than a fair proportion of the shares in those Joint Stock Companies: witness the published lists of trustees, auditors, and directors of those companies.

Many other circumstances tend to confirm the case.

The earliest and most extensive failures took place at Liverpool and in London, amongst great cotton merchants and booksellers.

Take the whole mass of English Bankers, and it can be proved that a greater proportion, compared with the whole number, failed, of those who issued no notes, than of those who issued notes: even after throwing into the scale with the former the wealthy Bankers of London. In Lancashire there are many Bankers who issue no notes, and use none but those of the Bank of England. Of these Bankers of the *true and sterling stamp*, who could not aid speculation by the issues of their notes, three failed at the period of the panic. In Lancashire there are also several Bankers who issue local notes: of this number, not one, I believe, failed.

There has been no attempt to prove the affirmative of the accusation, that Country Bankers are eminently the abettors of speculation. Without, however, being fairly called upon to do so, I submit that the negative of that offensive proposition is established.

Your correspondent asks, with all the characteristic simplicity of all those who appear not to know that any paper money circulates in the kingdom but notes payable on demand, upon what data I found the calculation, that the highest amount of country bank notes does not exceed one tenth part of the whole paper currency of the country? I have, elsewhere, proved this in detail.

What are the vast changes, made every day at the clearing house by the London Bankers, but the circulating currency of the country, of the larger denominations, brought to a point? During periods when bills greatly abound, the amount of these paid daily in London is not less than four millions.—*(See parliamentary evidence to the Bullion Committee of 1810 and subsequently.)*—Looking at the proportion produced in Lancashire, where to draw bills at three months date is the settled general practice, and at the amount of bills drawn at a date exceeding three months, it must be a moderate estimate to take seventy-five days as the average date of all bills of exchange. This, being multiplied by four millions, leaves 300 millions as the amount of this species of paper money. It is true, that the whole never at once performs the functions of currency; but, when we consider that scarcely any other currency is used amongst traders in the northern, midland, and, in a less degree, the western counties of England, it is manifest that the notes of Country Bankers do not exceed one-tenth part of the whole paper currency of the country. According to the evidence of one intelligent Lancashire Banker to the Lords Committee of 1826, all other receipts with his bank put together, did not exceed one-fiftieth part of the amount of these bills of exchange.

The Directors of the Bank are not, I think, entitled to the merit that is claimed for them, in the circumstances which led to the panic. They do not appear to me to understand the complicated machine of the currency which they are appointed to manage. In its management the principle of momentum is almost utterly disregarded; yet it is not less important to attend to that principle, in regulating a currency such as that in England, than it is in mechanical operations. In the densely peopled districts, all mercantile and trading credit, when passed from hand to hand in the shape of bills, is currency. If a man sell goods to the amount of 1000l. in a rising market for a bill, he will perhaps immediately buy goods to the amount of 2000l. and, in that operation, puts the 1000l. received for the first sale, and his own acceptance for 1000l. also, into circulation. Five hundred men may and will, in favourable states of the markets, thus prodigiously augment the bill currency of the country. It is in the early stages of this state of things, that watchfulness, knowledge, and skill, are wanted.

Every experienced coachman knows that he must check his coach at the beginning of a dangerous descent: if he neglect to do this, he cannot afterwards do it without the greatest peril or injury. The beginning of the year 1824 was the point of time when the check brace should have been applied, to make the machine of currency move steadily and securely; yet that was precisely the time when the Government and the Bank were using their utmost efforts to quicken and augment the circulation.

The state of the Exchanges is an all-important matter in this consideration; but it is by no means the sole indication of excess that must be attended to, as a reference to the circumstances of the last six months alone will prove. During that time the exchanges have been often against us. Mr. COBBETT, upon seeing that, has repeatedly attempted to raise an alarm that another panic would immediately occur, and all the ignorant and superficial people who attend to him, believed it. He knows, however, just as much on this part of the currency question as his own fat pig, and no more. All who wish to manage this matter wisely, must watch one and all the first indications of approaching excess—not with timid and ignorant apprehension, but with attention derived from knowledge and experience.

I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient Servant,
HENRY BURGESS.

Hampstead, 19th January, 1828.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

The Lord High Admiral held a Levee on Thursday, at the Admiralty, which was numerously attended.

The Marriage of Princess FEODORE with the Prince of HOHENLOHE LANGENBOURG, is fixed for the 18th of February. It will be solemnized privately at Kensington Palace. His Majesty will give the bride away.

The Duchess of KENT has entertained several Parties at dinner lately, to meet the Prince and her Royal Highness, and will give an Assembly previous to the marriage.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to their departure for their respective destinations viz.:—Captain John Small H. FRASER, *Marquis of Huntly*, Captain FREDERICK MADAN, *Berwickshire*, and Capt. C. S. TIMINS, *Reliance*, for Bengal and China.

The Report of Prison Discipline states that 1,700 persons have been annually confined, during the last seven years, for offences against the Game Laws.

An awful instance of mortality was witnessed in the Minster, at Beverley, on Sunday afternoon, six funerals being arranged in the church at the same time; a greater number than was ever known to have been interred at one period at that place.—*Hull Packet.*

It is with much regret we announce the melancholy death of Colonel M'DONNEL, of Glengarry. We understand, that that Gentleman and two of his daughters were on board a steam-boat, which, by some accident, got ashore near Fort William; and that during the confusion of quitting the vessel, he received a blow on his head, which caused his death within six hours.

A curious computation has been made, which will be interesting to reflect upon at the tea-table; 25,000,000lbs. of tea, and 170,000 tons of sugar are annually consumed in the United Kingdom, averaging about twenty ounces of the former, and eighteen pounds of the latter, for each individual.

In America a new species of river conveyance is coming into use, which unites the advantages of a floating-house and a steam-boat. This is accomplished by having one vessel for the machinery, which draws another exclusively devoted to the accommodation of the passengers, the two being connected by a narrow bridge.

On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, a nurse at the lodging-house of Mrs. CHATER, Dowry-square, Bristol, inadvertently set fire to the bed-curtains in a back chamber; in her fright she ran out of the room, but immediately recollected herself, and returned time enough to snatch an infant from the cradle. By the great exertions of the neighbours and hackney-coachmen on the stand, who most readily supplied water, the house was preserved. There were at the time no less than 25 individuals (seven of them invalids) in the house, who were accommodated for the night by the neighbours.

FLASH NOTES.—One night last week, a countryman went into the Black Bull public-house, and fell into the company of strangers. In a short time tossing was proposed, and the countryman lost a sovereign. On bewailing his loss the winning party jeered him upon the subject, and offered to return him the sovereign if he would change him a five pound note. The silly fellow readily caught the bait, handed over his sovereigns, and received in exchange—a flash note.—*Preston Pilot.*

The late Lord HARLEY, who was amongst the passengers lost in the *Fanny* packet off Jersey, was in his 28th year; his brother, Lord MORTIMER, now Lord HARLEY, is heir apparent to the Earldom of OXFORD.—It is not a little singular that the heirs-apparent to the Earl of OXFORD, and of Mr. KNIGHT, of Downton Castle, whose extensive properties lie close to each other, should have been cut off by untimely deaths, within a few months of each other.

The following is the genealogy of the Kings of England, from his present MAJESTY to WILLIAM the Conqueror;—GEORGE the Fourth

who was the son of GEORGE the Third, who was the grandson of GEORGE the Second, who was the son of GEORGE the First, who was the cousin of ANN, who was the sister-in-law of WILLIAM the Third, who was the son-in-law of JAMES the Second, who was the brother of CHARLES the Second, who was the son of CHARLES the First, who was the son of JAMES the First, who was the cousin of ELIZABETH, who was the sister of MARY, who was the sister of EDWARD the Sixth, who was the son of HENRY the Eighth, who was the son of HENRY the Seventh, who was the cousin of RICHARD the Third, who was the uncle of EDWARD the Fifth, who was the son of EDWARD the Fourth, who was the cousin of HENRY the Sixth, who was the son of HENRY the Fifth, who was the son of HENRY the Fourth, who was the cousin of RICHARD the Second, who was the grandson of EDWARD the Third, who was the son of EDWARD the Second, who was the son of EDWARD the First, who was the son of HENRY the Third, who was the son of JOHN, who was the brother of RICHARD the First, who was the son of HENRY the Second, who was the cousin of STEPHEN, who was the cousin of HENRY the First, who was the son of WILLIAM RUFUS, who was the son of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

Among the curious minerals lately discovered at the Haytor Iron Mine, Devon, are some garnets of a deep crimson hue, more than half an inch in diameter, and dodecahedron chrysoberyls, of an inch in diameter from the extremities of the acute angles; also some native granular gold.

A few nights ago, as a respectable individual of Starcross was riding home from Exeter, after dark, a man sprang out from a lane in the neighbourhood of Exminster, and was about to seize the reins, when the rider spurred the horse, which being a sprited animal immediately sprang forward, and distanced the assailant. Not many nights before, and near the same spot, two men made an attempt to rob a carrier, one of whom took hold of the horse's reins, while the other collared the driver; the first was immediately seized by a powerful dog, which brought the villain down and shook him violently; this unexpected attack so frightened the other man that he took to his heels, leaving his companion to escape from the animal as he could. The carrier drove on, and was overtaken by the dog about a mile on the road.

Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN BYNG is expected to be appointed Colonel of the 29th regiment of Foot, *vice* General GORDON FORBES, deceased.

The Colonelcy of the 5th Battalion of the Royal Artillery has become vacant by the death of General F. LAVE.

Tuesday was the day on which, previous to the late Proclamation, Parliament was expected to assemble. Of course a meeting took place *pro forma* in the House of Lords. About four o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, took their seats on the Woolsack as Commissioners, and the Commons being summoned, some of the officers of that House appeared at the bar. The Commission for the further Prorogation of Parliament until Tuesday the 29th inst. was then read. The words "for the despatch of business" were not read in the Commission, nor used by the Chancellor, when he declared the prorogation: and the names of the Marquess of Lansdowne, as Secretary of State, of the Earl of Carlisle as Lord Privy Seal, and of the Duke of Devonshire as Lord Chamberlain, were with others recited in the Commission.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.—Amongst the bandages of the Egyptian mummy presented to the Philosophical Hall in the town of Leeds by the late JOHN BLAYDS, Esq., a small piece of red leather has been lately found, stamped with hieroglyphic characters, which determine the date of this interesting monument of antiquity. They are the Royal Legend of Remesses V. the Amenophis—Memophis of the Greek writers, the father of the great Sesostris, and the last Monarch of Manetho's 18th Dynasty of the Kings of Egypt. He ascended the throne of the Pharaohs in the year 1493, A.C. The individual, therefore, whose remains are still in so perfect a state of preservation, was the cotemporary of Moses, and officiated as incense-bearer and scribe to the shrine of the God Mandou, at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, more than 3300 years ago.

MR. SHIEL'S CONFESSION.—At the late trial, in Cavan, of the cause, MARY REILLY, *alias* KENNY, *v.* the Rev. THOMAS BRADY, Mr. SHIEL appeared as Counsel for the defendant; and, in the course of a very elaborate and impassioned speech, made the following extraordinary and rather unexpected declaration, viz.:—

"Protestant Reformers! have a care, lest you should go beyond your intents, and precipitate seven millions of the Irish people into infidelity. The *shining heights* of faith are contiguous to the *dark and deep gulfs of incredulity*, and a Roman Catholic passes into the Deist by a single step. Do you want a nation of philosophers?"

POPISH IGNORANCE.—At a petty sessions lately held at ——, in this county, a publican and his wife, both Roman Catholics, appeared before the Magistrates on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the town of ——: the following questions and answers passed, previously to the examination of the woman upon oath:—Magistrate: You seem very ready to swear: do you know the nature of an oath?—Woman: No! I don't know any thing about it!!—Magistrate: Do you know that book (pointing to the Bible) that you now hold in your hand?—Woman: All I know is, that it is a *big book!!*—The Bench were much astonished at hearing such answers, and, after expressing their surprise that a woman, apparently upwards of forty years of age, should be totally ignorant that there was such a book in the world as the Bible, they explained to her the heinousness of the sin of perjury, *and then permitted her to be sworn!!—Fermanagh Reporter.*

FIRE OCCASIONED BY WATER.—In consequence of a rick of hay, belonging to a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Fordingbridge, being partly under water during the late flood, it heated so rapidly as to catch fire, and was completely burnt down.

A MODEST BEGGAR.—The following conversation actually took place last week:—Beggar: Pray, your Honour, bestow something upon a poor tradesman.—Passenger: My good man, I have nothing for you.—Beggar: Pray, Sir, bestow your charity.—Passenger: I tell you I have no halfpence.—Beggar: Perhaps, Sir, *you can get change!*

ANCIENT COIN.—A few days ago, a silver coin of Edward I., was dug up in the garden of the proprietor of the *Maidstone Gazette*. The characters are very distinct, with the exception of the edge having been clipped in one part. On one side is the King's head, full faced, and crowned with an open crown fleuree—three fleurs de lis with two lesser flowers. The inscription is in Saxon characters—EDW R ANG DMS HYB. (Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland.) The addition of Lord of Ireland was first used by Edward I. and was never omitted in any of his coins. The reverse of the coin contains a plain cross, dividing the inscription on the outer circle, which is CIVITAS LONDON. (The City of London,) being the place where it was coined. There are three globules or pellets in each quarter, near to the inner angles formed by the cross. Edward I. died in 1307, so that this coin must be more than 500 years old. It is about the size of a sixpence of the present reign.

A short time ago, an ancient gold ring was found by a man who was digging in a garden at New Mills, in Derbyshire. It appears from the inscription upon it, viz. "*Virescit. funere. Virtus.*" to have been a mourning ring; there is also a representation of a skull, in mosaic, within a black circle, on the outside of which is the inscription. On the outside of the ring are engraved the initials T. G. and the date 1602. It is made of very pure gold, and weighs seven pennyweights.

Thursday morning the neighbourhood of South-street, Manchester-square, was alarmed by the report that Mr. J. HORTON, of No. 8, South-street, Manchester-square, had destroyed himself. Mr. Horton had been labouring for some time under a nervous affection. He returned home on Wednesday night. Mrs. HORTON was obliged to attend her daughter in Charles-street, whose child was dying. Upon Mrs. HORTON'S return home, at half-past seven on Thursday morning, and going up to his bed-room, she beheld him lying on the floor, weltering in his blood. She alarmed the inmates, and Mr. CARTER was sent for, when it was found that the deceased had nearly severed his head from his body by two cuts with a razor.

DREADFUL INUNDATION.—The inhabitants of Howden and its neighbourhood were much alarmed about nine o'clock on Saturday night last, the 19th inst. by a loud roaring noise, in consequence of the breaking of the bank of the river Ouse, about a mile west of Booth Ferry, on the north side of the river, in the township of Asselby, where it made a breach of 20 yards in length, and the tide also united with the fresh, rose so high as to top the banks in many places for 100 yards together, which has laid all the adjacent low lands under water—has washed away and destroyed many acres of corn, and done very considerable damage at Howden, Knedlington, Asselby, and Bumby on the Marsh. At daylight on Sunday morning, a large number of men were mustered, in order to stop the breach and prevent further mischief, and were working all Sunday, in which we hope they would succeed, or the consequences must be still more dreadful. We are glad to add, we have not heard of any lives being lost.—*York Courant.*

WAREHAM, Jan. 22.—His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, passed through late on Thursday evening, for Lulworth Castle; after leaving Holme bridge, the waters were so much out, that the post boys went off the road, when the carriage suddenly sunk into the saturated soil of the meadows; the leaders immediately began to plunge violently—the near horse, a very spirited one, reared and fell backwards, immersing the post-boy in the water, and pulling the off leader down also; the man was with the greatest difficulty liberated from his perilous situation by the promptitude of the Duke's attendants, who drew him from underneath the horses, nearly suffocated; the wheelers, during the transaction, broke their traces, and his Royal Highness had the comfortable prospect of spending the night in a situation by no means enviable—the water at the time touching the bottom of the carriage. One of the Duke's out-riders was sent back for fresh horses; but in the mean time his Royal Highness's attendants obtained assistance, and several cart horses from the neighbourhood were chained to the carriage, which was thus extricated, when they proceeded to the Castle without further accident. No blame whatever can be attached to the post boys.

The unfortunate accident which took place lately at the Bath Theatre is likely to prove more serious in its consequences than was at first stated. Both Miss COOKE'S legs are fractured, and Mrs. ASHTON, a lady of great personal attractions, received such severe internal injury that her recovery is considered very doubtful. Their misfortune has excited great sympathy, and at a free benefit given by the proprietors on Wednesday, they netted 200l., including presents.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that Government have it in contemplation to make an allowance, in the shape of retired pay, to those meritorious and deserving officers and non-commissioned officers, the Adjutants and Serjeant-majors of the corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, discontinued from the 25th December last, who are not already in the receipt of half-pay or pension, and who have completed a certain period of service in the Yeomanry.

A dreadful accident lately occurred to Mr. FRANCIS GRANT, of Empingham, Rutlandshire. It appears that his brother and himself had jointly managed the farm of their father at that place, and about ten days before they suffered a loss from the malicious destruction of ten sheep, which so preyed upon the mind of Mr. F. GRANT, that he could obtain no rest since. On Sunday night the 13th inst. in a state of delirium from overwatchfulness, he got out of bed under an impression that robbers were in the house, and falling down stairs, severely fractured his skull, and died in consequence on Wednesday se'nnight.

On the 17th inst. an inquest was taken at Sutton, Suffolk, on the body of J. CLARKE, a young man about twenty years of age, who was out catching rabbits upon the heath at Sutton, and while in the act of creeping into one of the burrows to pull out a rabbit, a quantity of earth and sand caved upon his head and shoulders, and instantly suffocated him. He had been in that situation nearly half an hour before he was found by a younger brother, who could not pull him out, neither could a person called to his assistance, until the earth was removed from him, by which time he was quite dead. Jurors' Verdict—"Accidental death."

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The first landing was on the 26th of January, 1788; in 1789, the first harvest was reaped at Paramatta; in 1796, the first play was performed; in 1803, the first newspaper was printed; in 1805, the first colonial vessel was built; in 1810, the first toll-gates were erected, and weekly markets established; in 1813, the first fair was held; in 1826, the first bank was established; in 1827, the first public concert was held.

TACITURNITY.—Four persons started together inside of our mail, on Sunday night last from London, and the whole of the conversation which passed between them, from the time they left the Gloucester Coffee-house in Piccadilly, until they separated at the Plough hotel at Cheltenham, was comprised in 41 words! What renders the circumstance more singular is, that two of this quarternity were previously known to each other, and some of them were attached to the Bow-street Police office, on their route into Herefordshire, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the recent robbery of the Ledbury Bank.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Last week a box was discovered on the shore between Chapman's Pool and St. Alban's Head, in the Isle of Purbeck, containing the body of a man. From the dress and appearance of the deceased, he is supposed to have been the captain or mate of some trading vessel; the shell contained knobs of coal, and a sand bag, &c., and is conjectured to have been in the water some months, as barnacles were sticking to the outside, and the body was much decomposed.

LONGEVITY.—As an instance of the extraordinary salubrity of the air in the county of Hereford, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Weobly, we insert the following authentic statement:—There are now living in the borough of Weobly in this county, (the population of which place at the last census, amounted to about 500 persons), twenty individuals, whose united ages amount to 1631 years; averaging 81 years and six months each, and selecting ten of whom, viz. five males and five females, their ages, together, are 86 years each.—The above twenty persons enjoy excellent health, and are in full possession of all their faculties, with the exception of one of the females, aged 89, who has nearly lost her sight.

In the small village of Kennington, near Ashford, Kent, there are 12 persons, whose united ages amount to upwards of 1000 years, out of a population not exceeding 800 inhabitants, most of whom are natives of the place, and the others have been long residing there. There is also a family in the same place, of 11 brothers and sisters, of the name of STEDDY, the youngest of whom is upwards of 50 years of age.

The accounts from Van Diemen's Land, mention that the black natives still continued troublesome, although great exertions had been made by the local authorities to suppress them. Nine persons had been taken into custody at Hobart Town on suspicion of being implicated in robbing the Colonial Treasurer's Office. Seven of them were prisoners of the Crown. The sum stolen amounted to upwards of 1,200l. A military station was to be formed at Oyster Bay, on the east side of Van Diemen's Land. Capt. HIBBERT, of the 40th regt. had proceeded thither from Hobart Town with a detachment to take possession. The accounts from Hunter's Island state that eight men, belonging to the Van Diemen's Land Company, had been unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat. A prison-ship was daily expected from England.

New South Wales papers to the middle of August, have arrived. Mr. CUNNINGHAM was on his way back to Sydney, after having penetrated 300 miles to the northward of Liverpool plains. He had made no discovery of importance. Capt. LOGAN, of the 57th regt. had also travelled some distance inland from Moreton. He represents the country to be of a nature most favourable to settlers.

THE GLORIOUS MARCH OF MIND.—The subjoined information upon this important subject cannot fail to be highly interesting.—

A few days ago, at a hair-dresser's shop, in Doncaster, it was remarked that the state of the weather, by the thermometer, was three degrees colder than on the day preceding. A person who was present, to whom might be applied the distich of Pope,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;"

and whose ideas of the degrees of longitude and of Fahrenheit were not of the most distinct order, replied—"Let me see. A degree is sixty-nine miles and a half—isn't it?"

The following is to be seen on a window in Poole's-buildings, Gray's Inn-lane:—A Day School kept here nite and morning, Children taught reeding, riting, sifring, and rithmittic, Books kept and closed. Caps, Gowns, Coats, Pennyfoals made and Re-Paired. Letters wrote. Petitions and Leases Drawn.

A window near Blackfriars-bridge attracts the notice of the passengers by the following label:—"*Hot Kid Knees every day.*"

An eminent auctioneer, residing not one hundred miles from Selby, had lately an estate under the hammer, and after enumerating its qualities for agricultural purposes, he added—"It presents its fertile bosom to the orb of day and drinks up the solar fire."

The following is a literal copy of a discharge given by a person of distinction, and of immense landed property, in W—ton, in the North-Riding of the county of York;—

(Take Notise) I Do herby give you Notise Discharg from ither hunting or Shouting upon aney of my Lands Grounds and heredetoments in W—ton in My Ocupatión And If Com after this Notise an Action of Law will be brought against you For so Dowing I shal Dem you a Wilful Trisspisser and Deal with you Accordinary Given under my Hand this 17th jenuary, 1827.

Witness Muck Noble.

The following *affiche* was a short time since sent to WILLIAMS'S library, to be placed among the usual notices:—"Wants a situation as Governess, a young lady who *spakes* the French language, and has no objection to go a Brood."—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

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THE ATHENÆUM, No. IV., just published, contains, among various other interesting articles:—1. Sketches of Contemporary Authors, No. 2; Mr. Jeffrey, Editor of the "Edinburgh Review"—2. Pictures of Society, drawn from Life, by a Nobleman, No. 1: Scene, Madame Recamier's Chateau; Personages described, Fox, Erskine, Adam, the Duchess of Gordon, the Duchess of Bedford, Madame Recamier, &c. &c.—3. Second Letter of Crito, on the Pretensions of Mr. Lockhart to the Editorship of the Quarterly—4. Lord Byron, and some of his Contemporaries—5. French Literary News—6. Travels in America and Italy. By the Viscount de Chateaubriand—7. Correspondence of Lord Collingwood—8. Beaumont's Travels in Buenos Ayres—9. Cradock's Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs—10. Tour of a British Subject in America—11. An Italian Story—12. Opening of the Italian Opera—13. The French Company in London; Varieties, Literary Intelligence, &c. We are requested to state that this new Literary Journal is published every Wednesday, by W. Lewer, at the Office, No. 147, Strand, near Somerset-house. Price 8d.; or Stamped for country circulation, by post, 1s. Orders are received by all Booksellers, News Venders, and by the Clerks of the Roads.

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MESSRS. ROWLAND and SON view it as a duty incumbent upon them, at the commencement of a new year, to acknowledge, with the proudest emotions of gratitude, that distinguished patronage with which they have been honoured by the Nobility, Gentry, and public at large, with respect to the ORIGINAL MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR; articles which have obtained a celebrity pre-eminently great. Messrs. R. and S. while they humbly solicit a continuance of that high patronage they have been honoured with, must at the same time earnestly caution the public against base counterfeit imitations, and respectfully solicit attention, on purchasing, to observe, that each genuine bottle is sealed with red wax, bearing the name and address, and signed red, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN."
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COMMERCIAL REPORT—Jan. 25.

Cotton Wool.—The East India Company's sale of 3000 bags Surats went off heavily, the ordinary qualities ½d. ℔ lb. lower. Upwards of 3000 bags were taken in or withdrawn, remainder sold at 3¾d. to 4¾d. ℔ lb. There were several public sales of American and East India also brought forward, but only 650 Surats found buyers at 3¾d. to 4d. ℔ lb.

Sugars.—The sales of E. P. Muscovadoes last week were calculated at full 3000 casks. Last Tuesday there was an animated demand for Raw Sugars, with an appearance of an advance in prices, but this demand has since slackened—former quotations barely maintained. 144 hhd. Barbadoes sold at 65s. to 70s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for good and middling. At public sale this morning were put up 710 bags Mauritius Sugars, about 300 good yellow strong sold at 62s. 6d. to 63s., being barely at last week's prices; 415 fine and good yellow soft, 57s. to 61s., which is a decline of 1s. to 2s. 20 chests low white but strong Brazil at 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt.—In Foreign Sugars, rather more enquiry this week, but the Malts have not as yet met the holders' ideas, so that but little business has been done.—The enlivened demand for Refined Sugars last week has somewhat relaxed during the present; buyers for Hamburg are less eager, but there is still a fair demand for Crushed for the Mediterranean at from 43s. to 46s. according to quality: good melting Lumps may be had again at 81s. to 81s. 6d.; small and Prussian Lumps still meet good sales at last week's quotations, so do single Loaves. The stock of Refined Goods not being large, and the season continuing mild, an early uninterrupted navigation may be expected.

Coffee.—The demand for Foreign Coffee has been very extensive during the week, particularly for coloury Brazil, of which about 1500 bags were sold by private contract, and about 1000 bags by public auction, at the rate of from 37s. to 40s. for good ordinary and fine ordinary qualities, and which is fully 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher than might have been bought at ten or 14 days ago: these purchases were mostly made for ports in the Mediterranean, as confidence with regard to trade in that quarter is returning, which may lead to further activity: besides the above-mentioned Coffee, there were also put up by public auction 340 casks and 136 bags E. P. which likewise went at improving prices, Berbice and Demerara as well as Jamaica.

Fruit.—Smyrna Raisins have been offered at lower prices, and Muscatels have been sold at reduced quotations. New Currants still scarce at 94s. ℔ cwt. A cargo of Valentia of very good quality was taken by the trade at 50s. ℔ cwt.

Spices.—Cinnamon continues in demand at 2d. advance on the last sale prices. Other Spices, and Pepper, without variation.

Tea.—Common Hysons continue to command a profit of 2d ℔ lb.; other sorts dull of sale at cost prices.

Rice and Cocoa.—Several shipments are now making for the Mediterranean, where an increased consumption of these and several other articles is expected, on account of the numerous fleets now riding in the different ports. Brazil Cocoa has been paid with 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Java Rice 11s. 6d. to 12s. Bengal 12s. to 14s.

Tobacco.—Nothing decided yet about the Memorial, but a few purchases have been made on speculation, as well as for shipping.

Indigo.—The number of chests disposed of to the present moment amounts to 3000 chests. The sale has gone off at irregular prices, but on the whole may be stated at a decline of 3d. to 1s. 6d ℔ lb.; there are a few shipping qualities yet offered, and the decline consequently attaches to consumers. The quantity of Onde sold has been very extensive.

Irish Provisions.—Bacon steady in demand, and fully supports former prices. The demand for fine Butter increasing, inferior qualities less saleable at rather lower prices. Lard 2s. ℔ cwt. higher. Beef and Pork without alteration. India Pork on board at Cork and Limerick 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. ℔ trc.; Mess do. 3l. 2s. 6d. to 3l. 5s. ℔ brl.

Saltpetre.—A few lots have been disposed of a shade below last week's quotation.

Spirits.—The market continues in the same quiet state as before, prices almost nominal.

Oil.—Linseed Oil has declined about 1s. ℔ cwt. but no alteration of consequence to notice in the prices of other Oils since our last.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—In the quotation of the two former articles a decline of 1l. to 2l. ℔ ton must be noted. Tallow in demand, and higher prices demanded

On Saturday January 28, was published, No. 3, of

THE OLIO; or, Museum of Entertainment: illustrated with a splendid Engraving by S. Williams.

This periodical publication is devoted to Essays, Tales of Interest, Traditional and Legendary Lore, occasional Biography of eminent and eccentric Characters, Customs of various Countries, Illustrations of History, and a choice Collection of amusing and instructive Miscellanies, with a Diary and corresponding Chronology. The whole forming a fund of amusement for the breakfast table, or the leisure hour. The above work may be had in Weekly Numbers at three-pence, or in Monthly Parts, enclosed in a neat Wrapper, price 1s.; each Number containing 32 columns of closely-printed letter-press.

Part I. illustrated with four splendid Engravings, will be published on Saturday next, with No. 4.

The rapid and unprecedented sale of Nos. 1 and 2, and the great and increased demand, has obliged the proprietor to reprint them; those persons who could not obtain them, are respectfully informed that they may now be had of their respective newsvenders and booksellers.

Published by J. Shackell, 2, Bartlett's-passage, Fetter-lane, Holborn; Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, 29, and B. Steill, 14, Paternoster-row: and may be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

On Saturday, the 28th inst. was published, in one thick 8vo. vol. price 12s.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW for the Session 1826-7; containing, together with a History of the Session, a Critical Examination of every important subject discussed during that period in the two Houses of Parliament.—Printed for Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

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THE REV. DR. DIBDIN has just completed a New Version of the IMITATION of JESUS CHRIST, from the Latin Original usually attributed to Thomas a Kempis. This Version is accompanied with short Notes, and with a copious Introduction; containing, 1. Some Account of the supposed Author—2 Of the Editions of the Original Text, and of the Italian, French, and English Versions.—3. Character, with Specimens, of the Work itself. A beautiful Engraving, in the line manner, of the Head of Christ, from the original Painting of Guercino, and five smaller Graphic Ornaments, embellish the volume. It will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

THE CROWN CLUB.—The Committee give Notice, that they will meet at their temporary Rooms, in Lancaster-place, on Wednesday next, and on every succeeding Wednesday, for the purpose of approving original Members, and generally proceeding with the business of the Establishment—Communications from Peers, Members of PARLIAMENT, and of the UNIVERSITIES, Persons bearing his Majesty's Commission, Civil, Military, or Naval, Commissioners and Secretaries in Government Offices, and persons of acknowledged rank, respectability, and property, desirous of being included in the List of original Members, are requested to be addressed to Messrs. Cockburn and Co.'s, Treasurers, Whitehall, or the Committee, 5, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, where Prospectuses, detailing the plan and objects of the Club, may be had, on application from Ten till Three, daily.—Entrance, for original Members, 10 guineas; annual subscription, 5 guineas.

STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Twelve o'Clock.

Consols for Account have been all the morning at 85¼. In our Foreign Stocks there is at present no variation of the slightest moment from Saturday's report.

Bank Stock	210½	3½ per Cent. 1818....	93⅜
3 per Cent. Consols ..	85¼	Bank Long Ann	19½
3 per Cent. Reduced.	86⅛	India Bonds	91 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826	102½	Exchequer Bills	61 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	101	Consols for Acct.....	85¼

MONDAY, Jan. 28.

Last night was received by Express the Paris Papers of the 26th inst. The intelligence from Constantinople is rather of an hostile complexion; it speaks of encreased preparations for war, and of the arrangements making by the subjects of the Allied Powers for their speedy departure from the Turkish capital; whilst from Odessa, under the date December 22, we are informed, that opposite to Ismail the Turks have an entrenched camp, which extends to Bardaboi, and is only an hour's march from the Danube. The number of Turkish troops assembled at that point is estimated at 20,000 men. Quarrels are said to have taken place there between Turkish and Russian soldiers, who were engaged in fishing. The Russians on their side have made all their preparations to pass at the first order this same line, which it is true presents many difficulties on account of the breadth of the river, but which is however, much less dangerous at that place than at any other. Report adds, that the Emperor of Russia, in person, is expected to join the army of Count Wittgenstein.

The *Austrian Observer* contains a letter from Smyrna, dated December 21st, by which it appears that the intention at first manifested by the French and English Ambassadors, to allow the Consuls of their nations in Turkey to continue their functions, had been abandoned. A deputation of French merchants had waited upon Count Guilleminot at Vourla, and received from him this intimation; a similar communication had, it appears, been made by Mr. Canning to the English merchants.

Windsor, Jan. 27.—The King, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, and the remaining Nobles and Illustrious Guests now on a visit at the Royal Lodge, attended Divine Service this morning at the private Chapel, adjoining the Lodge. The Rev. Mr. Seymour officiated.

A triumphant refutation of the oft-repeated rumours of the King's severe illness was afforded by the proceedings of yesterday, when our gracious Sovereign was engaged for several hours in varied business of the most important nature, without experiencing any fatigue, and subsequently honoured a numerous festive party with his presence.

A Privy Council was afterwards held, consisting of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hereford, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Bathurst, Lord Ellenborough, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn. Mr. Buller officiated as Clerk of the Council.

The preceding Noblemen and Gentlemen having been honoured with invitations from his Majesty, remained at the Royal Lodge to dinner, and a splendid banquet was prepared in the evening, when the Royal Guests were encreased by the presence of the Duchess of Gloucester, Lord and Lady Stuart, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord in Waiting, Lord Clanwilliam, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope, and the distinguished personages of his Majesty's immediate suite.—The King's private band was stationed in the conservatory (which was splendidly illuminated, and filled with the choicest shrubs and flowers), from eight till eleven, soon after which his Majesty withdrew.—The King this day entertains his Noble and illustrious Guests, whose stay at the Royal Lodge will, with the exception of the Ministers, be protracted till Tuesday afternoon.

Divine service was performed yesterday in the private Chapel attached to the apartments of the Duchess of Kent, in the King's Palace, at Kensington, by the Rev. Mr. Davys. The Duchess of Kent, the Princesses Victoria and Feodore, and the whole of the household of the Royal Duchess, attended the ceremony.

Parliament will meet to-morrow, when the Session will be opened by Royal Commission. All the usual formalities will take place, and the Address in answer to the speech of the Lords Commissioners is expected to be voted without any regular opposition, certainly without a division. But no official business will be submitted to either House, until after the re-election of the Ministers who are Members of the House of Commons. The Speech with which the Session is to be opened received the formal sanction of His Majesty at the Council held at Windsor on Saturday last.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday night, for the purpose of announcing such of the Ministerial appointments as had not previously been published. This Supplement will be found in a preceding column.

The Sphynx of This Day contains—1 The New Ministry; Characters of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Huskisson—2 Court-cards of the newly-shuffled Ministerial Pack—3 Finances of the Country; Mr. Herries and Lord Althorp—4 New Rupture between the Masters and Ushers in the Great School at Westminster—5 Degraded and Distracted Condition of Spain, and Change of Administration in that Country—6 Defence of the Judges against an Allegation in a former No. of The Sphynx—7 The Ministry judged from its Advocates—8 Points of Similitude between the College of Physicians and the Preventive Service; Female Practitioners—9 Alteration of Arrangements at the Stamp Office—10 Adulterations of Wine—11 Proceedings at Bow-street relative to the Murder of Mrs. Jeffs—12 Tremendous Fire, with Loss of Life in Crutched-friars—13 Italian Opera, Covent Garden, &c.—14 Extracts from the Leading Articles of the Daily Journals.—Orders received by all newsvenders.—Published by W. Lewer, at the office, No. 147, Strand, near Somerset-house.

By the new Malt Act, there are twelve different penalties of 20l.—sixty of 100l.—thirty-three of 200l.—and one of 300l.—amounting together to upwards of 13,000l. all of which may be incurred from the period of receiving the barley to that of delivering the malt.

Dreadful Accident.—Saturday morning, several labourers were employed in repairing the front of a house in Hunter-street, Paddington, when the scaffolding on which they were standing gave way, and the whole of them were precipitated to the ground, a height of fifteen or sixteen feet. The whole of the party received bruises of a severe description. Assistance was instantly procured, and those who were less injured were conveyed to their residences near the spot; but one poor fellow had his skull so dreadfully fractured, that he was carried on a shutter, in a state of insensibility, to the Hospital, where he received every assistance, but his recovery is despaired of.

Last week, two children (a boy about seven years of age, and a girl aged nine), whose parents reside near Helston, were playing near a well, about 25 ft. deep, when the boy, whilst his sister was at some distance, fell in. The girl soon missed him, and ran to look into the well, the water in which was about twelve feet from the surface, when she saw him struggling for life. With astonishing presence of mind, she let down a rope that was fastened to a windlass over the well, but to which no bucket was attached. Happily the poor child had not sunk when the rope touched the water; he instantly grasped it, and was able to retain his hold, while his sister, with great exertion, wound him up to the surface, and landed him safely, without any other injury than a slight cut on the head.

New Bridge at Lambeth.—A meeting was held on Saturday at Battersea, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a bridge between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges. After a very long discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, in the opinion of the Vestry, the erection of the intended bridge across the Thames, from the Palace at Lambeth to the Horseferry at Westminster, will be highly beneficial to this parish." In the course of the discussion a gentleman present observed, that "when Westminster-bridge was planned, it was suggested that the erection of a bridge at Lambeth Palace would be the greatest convenience to the public"—(a gentleman here said that the motion for carrying it was lost by one vote only). The meeting was well attended.

Portsmouth, Jan. 26.—The *Revenge*, 78, Capt. Norborne Thompson, and *Melville*, 74, Capt. Henry Hill, at this port, are ordered to be prepared for service: the former is to take in her lower deck guns, being intended, it is supposed, to relieve one of the line-of-battle ships in the Mediterranean; the latter is to be fitted to bring troops from Lisbon. It is supposed that the *Ocean* and *Windsor Castle*, and the horse-transports, lying at Plymouth, have been likewise ordered to Lisbon, to bring home the troops from that country. The *Terror* bomb, Captain David Hope, will sail to-morrow morning, direct for Malta: she has a quantity of silver coin on board for the public services of that island. The *Lightning* steam-vessel, which was intended to accompany the bombs to the Mediterranean, is now fitting at Deptford, in a style of the most comfortable splendour, as a Royal yacht; her duties at this port will be performed by the *Carron* steam-vessel. The *Seringapatam*, 46, and *Harpy*, 10, at Chatham, are ordered to be commissioned.—The ship *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, will be ready to proceed to Madras and Bengal in about ten days; her repairs and refitment are going on with great dispatch, under the direction of Messrs. Garratt and Gibbon, shipping agents, at this port. The *Claudine*, Captain Flin, for Madras and Calcutta, will call at Portsmouth about the 30th inst. and embark passengers.—The *George*, Wm. Painter, of Portsmouth, sailed from Lymington on the 2d inst. for Brighton, and has not since been heard off.—On Tuesday, the *Beaver*, 10, Capt. David Edwards, came into this harbour; and the *Orestes*, Capt. Wm. Jones, sailed for Chatham, to be paid off.

From Lloyd's List, Jan. 28.

The *Rachel*, Cooper, from Hullala to Liverpool, put into Donaghadee, 24th inst. with damage, and must discharge, having struck on the Fortland Rock.

The *Three Sisters*, Scarbro, bound to Gibraltar, put back to Jersey, 23d inst. with loss of sails, bulwarks, and a part of her cargo thrown overboard, and must discharge.

The *Three Friends*, Osborn, bound to ——, was totally lost, with crew, in Dingle Bay, 18th inst.

The *Fortunata*, Palermatina, from Gibraltar to Rio Janeiro, was captured off the latter place previous to the 21st Nov. by the *Congress* Buenos Ayres privateer.

NEW WRITS OF ELECTION.

To be moved for in the House of Commons, To-morrow.

University of Oxford—In the place of Mr. Peel, on his re-appointment to the Home Office.

Borough of Armagh—In the place of Mr. Goulburn, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Durham County.—In the place of Mr. Lambton, advanced to the Peerage.

Dover—In the place of the newly-created Baron Skelmersdale.

Liverpool.—In place of Mr. Secretary Huskisson.

Kilkenny City—In place of Mr. John Doherty, nominated Solicitor-General for Ireland,

Harwich—In the place of Mr. Herries.

King's Lynn—In the place of Lord William Bentinck, the newly-appointed Chief Governor of India.

Ripon—Vacant by the advancement of Sir Launcelot Shadwell to the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)—Vacant by the promotion to the British Peerage of Lord Binning.

Banffshire—In the place of the Earl of Fife, advanced to the British Peerage.

Inverness-shire—Vacant since Mr. Charles Grant was appointed President of the Board of Trade.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

THE PROPRIETORS of HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, beg leave to inform the Public that, at the desire of many Subscribers, the work will, in future, be published in Parts. The first will appear as soon after the opening of the ensuing Session, as there shall have been matter sufficient to form a Part, consisting of about 150 Pages. By this arrangement the Debates of each Session will be completed, and in the hands of the Subscribers, within a fortnight after its close.

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BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst. in York-street, Portman-square, the lady of C. H. C. Plowden, Esq. of a son.

On Friday, 25th inst. in Bernard-street, Russel-square, Mrs. Edw. Williams, of a son.

On the 23d inst. at the Priory, Downham Market, the lady of the Rev. E. Bellamy, of a son—On the 23d inst. in Upper Woburn-place, Mrs. G. H. King, of a son—At Huntroyde, Lancashire, the lady of Le Gendre N. Starkie, M.P. of a son—Of twin sons, the lady of S. Minshull, Esq. of Margaret-street—On the 23d inst. in Montagu-street, Portman-square, the lady of H. Currie, Esq. of a son—On the 16th inst. at her father's house in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Webster, of a son—On the 20th inst. the lady of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook-street, of a son—On the 16th inst. at Titley, in Herefordshire, the lady of Captain Hastings, R.N. of a son—On the 20th inst. at Exmouth, Devon, Mrs. Lethbridge, the wife of J. H. Lethbridge, Esq. of a daughter—At Mount Melville, Fifeshire, on the 19th inst. the Right Hon. Lady C. W. Melville, of a daughter—On the 22d inst. in Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Fermor, of a daughter—On the 23d inst. at Marble Hill, the Lady Alice Peel, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. T. H. Burder, M.D. of Brunswick-square, to Elisabeth, youngest daughter of the late W. Burdes, Esq. of Islington—At St. Marylebone, C. J. M. F. de Lavelette, Marquess de la Valette, to Maria Garrow, youngest daughter of the late D. Birkett, Esq. of Isleworth—At Llandillo, Carmarthenshire, L. O. Lewis, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. I. Lewis, to Catherine Garnons, daughter of the late J. Hughes, Esq. of Tregib, Carmarthenshire—On Tuesday, at Marylebone, the Rev. J. Bateman, M.A. second son of the late R. Bateman, Esq. of Wheat Hill, near Derby, to Emily, daughter of E. Shewell, Esq. of Bryanston-square—At Rolvenden, Kent, the Rev. J. I. Monypenny, of Wadham College, Oxford, to M. Blackwell.

DIED.

On Friday afternoon, at a quarter before six o'clock, at Hamsell, near Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Jane Thwaites, the wife of Henry Thwaites, Esq. of Euston-square, London, and of Hamsell, near Tunbridge Wells, in the 68th year of her age.

On the 5th inst. at Lisieux, in Normandy, John Henry Paris, Esq. second son of Archd. Paris, Esq. of Beech-hill, Enfield—On the 16th inst. at Cambridge, Mr. Deighton, bookseller, aged 80—F. Forbes, Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of J. Underwood, Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square—On the 9th inst. at Orrell Mount, Lancashire, aged 62 years, Mary, daughter of the late P. Taaffe of Cambray, Knight of St. Lewis—On the 19th inst. Mrs. C. Thornton, the mother of Col. Thornton—In the 23d year of his age, the Rev. J. Barwis, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Nighton—At Yearsley Bridge, Yorkshire, Mrs. R. Cordukes, aged 100—At Madras, on the 20th March, 1827, Major J. Gorton, of the 5th Reg. of Native Cavalry, and son of the late W. Gorton, Esq. of Park-street, Windsor.

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